

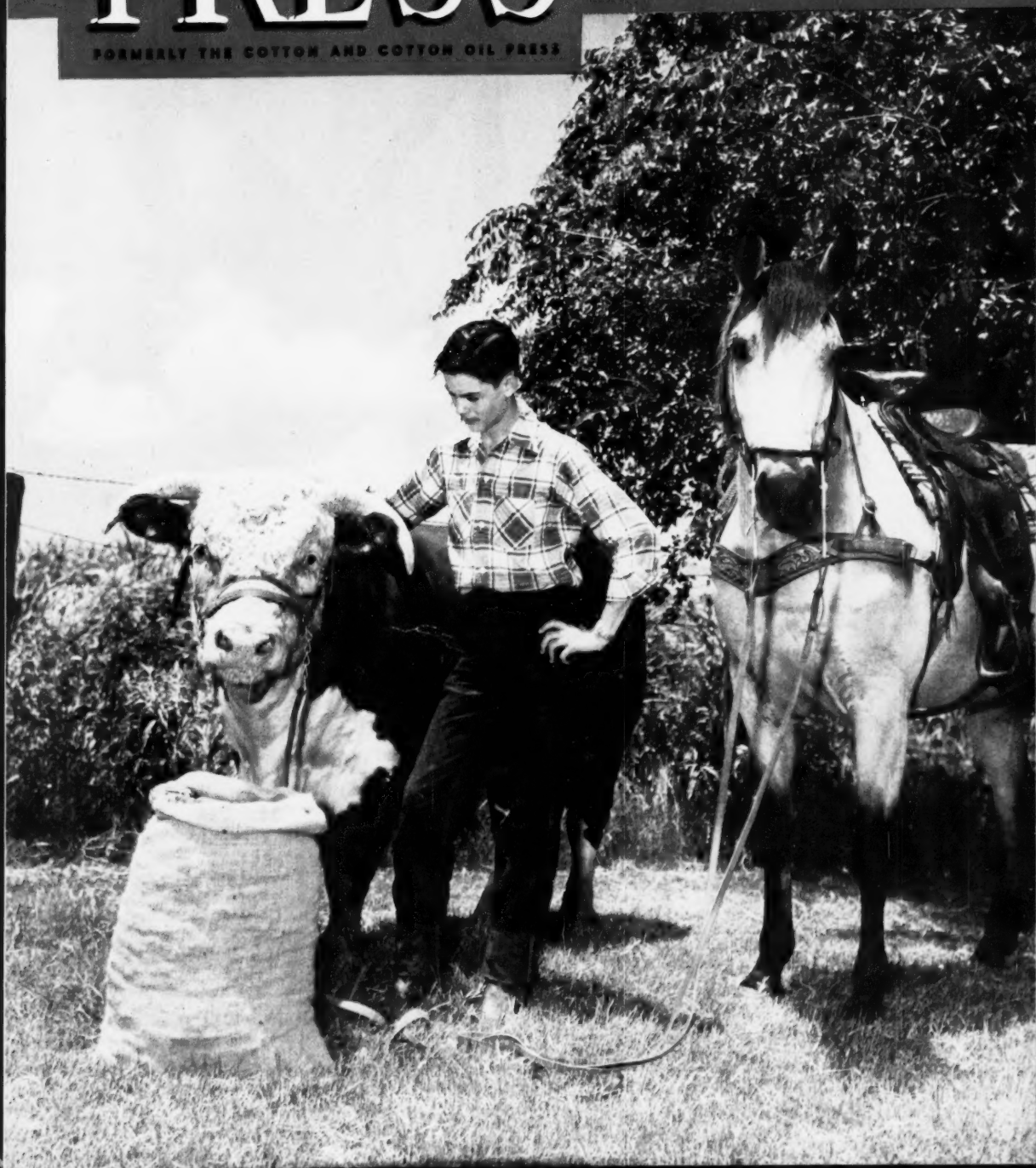
THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL
PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

MAY 10, 1952

53rd
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



LUMMUS CLEANING AND HULL EXTRACTING GROUPS

Where maximum cleaning is required, the Lummus Unit Groups are ideal. By-pass arrangement allows greatest possible flexibility. Hot Air Cleaner provides good distribution to Hull Separator. Hull Separators come 10' with five cylinders; 14' with six cylinders—and cause no mechanical damage to fibres. Can be grouped with or without after-cleaner. Shown at right, the 14' "Great Western" group. Write for Bulletin 632.

Bulletin No. 631 covers
"Dixie Belle" 10' group.



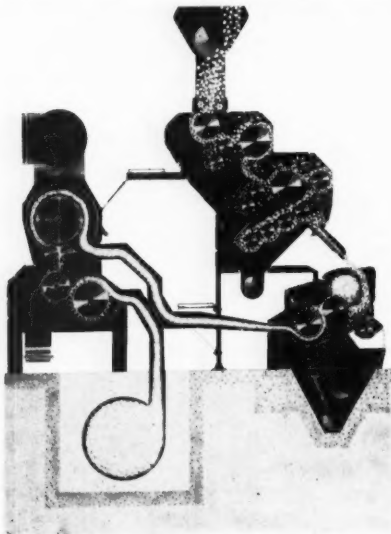
LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



A Continental Combination

*Unexcelled for Ginning
and Cleaning*

This sectional view shows flow of cotton through CONTINENTAL 4-X Extractor Feeder, "521" Brush Gin and Lint Cleaner combination.

An exclusive Continental feature of this Cleaner is the method of feeding so that the trash laden air coming from the Gin Stand with the cotton is separated from the cotton in the Condenser and passed out of the system through a separate duct and is not directed onto the saw cylinder. Thus there is no siphoning of trash-laden air back into the stream of cleaned lint. This results in an unexcelled lint cleaning job.

Bulletins describing in detail each of these Continental units are available on request.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

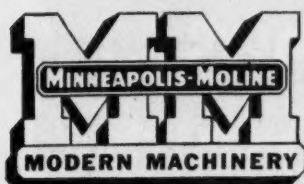
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA

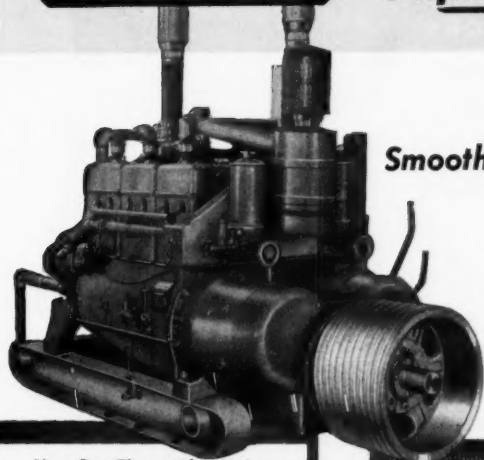
DALLAS

MEMPHIS

LOWER YOUR COSTS PER BALE WITH...



1210-12A
POWER
of proved dependability



Smooth Power for Continuous Duty....

MM 1210-12A power is a proved way to cut costs. The MM 1210-12A unit with its low cost per h. p. offers you exceptional fuel savings and power value. Smooth 12-cylinder power with counter-balanced crankshafts minimizes vibration, lengthens engine life and lowers maintenance costs. Equipment driven by the 1210-12A lasts longer since there is less transmitted vibration.

You Get These Plus Values with the MM 1210-12A

Regulated Cooling and water-cooled manifolds give uniform operating temperatures throughout engine for most efficient long-life performance.

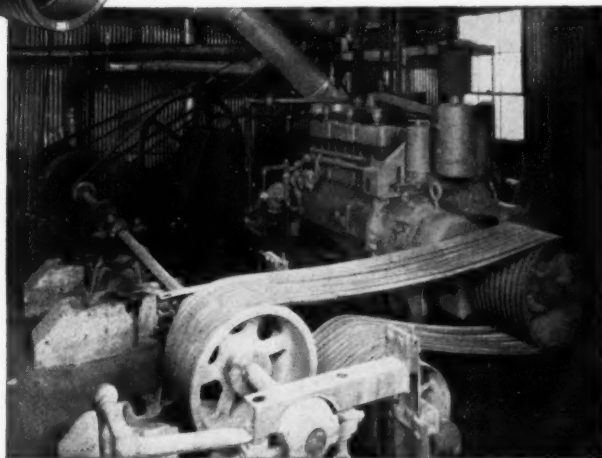
Crankcase Ventilating minimizes engine oil sludge for more effective lubrication and reduced maintenance.

Cylinder Head and Blocks are cast in pairs and are removable for economical low-cost servicing.

Front Power Take-Off for direct drive equips the 1210-12A for easy installation where conditions require opposite rotation or auxiliary drive.

Crankshafts and Connecting Rods are drop-forged steel. Precision-built shell type bearings are replaceable.

Camshafts are of wear-resistant Proferall metal with flame-hardened cams to produce an extremely hard-wearing surface.



MM 1210-12A units furnishing power requirements for the Dockery Gin at Ruleville, Miss.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Cotton farmers...

GET THE JUMP ON THRIPS,
CUTWORMS, FLEAHOPPERS,
WEEVILS, BOLLWORMS...

Be prepared...

WITH ENOUGH POISON TO
CONTROL THESE AND OTHER
PROFIT-EATING PESTS...

Buy toxaphene...

THE POISON THAT
KILLS COTTON INSECTS

This
advertisement
is being
seen by
more than
1,250,000
readers of:

Acco Press
Arkansas Farmer
Georgia Farm Bureau News
Progressive Farmer

Write us for your toxaphene cotton booklets. Don't fail to see
the new full-color movie on control of cotton insects. Write
Hercules, or see your county agent for dates of showings in
your community.



HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

Naval Stores Department, 943 King Street, Wilmington, Del.

THE CHEMICAL BASE FOR TOXAPHENE IS PRODUCED BY HERCULES FROM THE SOUTHERN PINE

NX52-6R

**they're
custom-built
to fit the job!**



Work boats, pleasure craft



Drilling rigs, centrifugal pumps, generator sets



Earthmovers, logging yarders and loaders



Buses and highway trucks



Off-highway trucks, crawler tractors



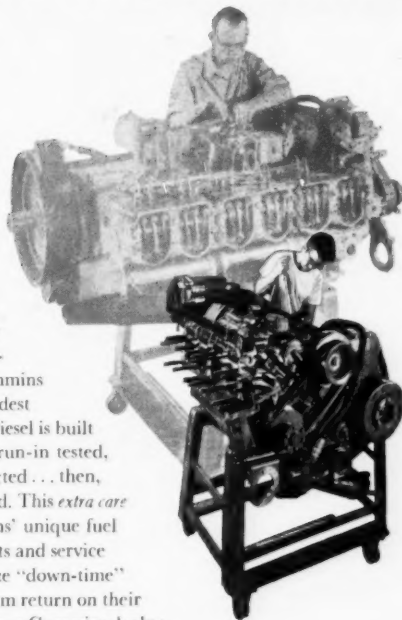
Shovels, cranes, yard locomotives

Lightweight, high-speed Diesels (90-550 hp) for these and many other uses

Cummins Diesels[®] do so many jobs—so much better

**they're
BUILT
NOT
ONCE
BUT
TWICE**

Wherever performance requirements are really rough, you'll find light-weight, high-speed Cummins Diesels assigned the hardest jobs. Every Cummins Diesel is built *TWICE*—assembled, run-in tested, disassembled and inspected... then, reassembled and retested. This *extra care* combines with Cummins' unique fuel system and efficient parts and service organization to minimize "down-time"... give users a maximum return on their diesel investment. See your Cummins dealer.



**Diesel power by
CUMMINS**

CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY, INC., COLUMBUS, INDIANA
Export: Cummins Diesel Export Corporation • Columbus, Indiana, U.S.A. • Cable: Cumdiex

HIGH POINT, Cummins Diesel Sales & Service, Inc.: North Main Street Extension, High Point, North Carolina, Telephone 3702 and 6982. Branch: 1102 Hutchinson Avenue, P. O. Box 2083, Charlotte, North Carolina. Authorized Sales & Service: Morehead City Yacht Basin, Morehead City, North Carolina... **ATLANTA, Cummins Diesel of Georgia, Inc.:** 1207 Howell Mill Road, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, Telephone Elgin 5728 and 5729. Authorized Sales & Service: A. & M. Garage, Savannah, Georgia; Georgia Supply Company, Savannah, Georgia... **BIRMINGHAM, Cummins Diesel Sales, Inc.:** 609 North 9th Street, Birmingham 4, Alabama, Telephone 54-3327... **MEMPHIS, Cummins Diesel Sales Corporation:** 812 North Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee, Telephone 8-3156. Branch: 1525 Cherry Street, N.E., Knoxville, Tennessee... **FORT WORTH, Cummins Sales & Service, Inc.:** Mid-Continent Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas, Telephone FO-8785 and FA-4485. Branches: 301 China Street, Abilene, Texas; 6220 Navigation Boulevard, Houston, Texas; Box 3672, 114 South Texas Street, Odessa, Texas; Box 367, Pharr, Texas; 411 North Scott, Wichita Falls, Texas; 1209 Magnolia Building, Dallas, Texas; 1700 Shrewsbury Road, New Orleans, Louisiana; 1308 North Market Street, Shreveport, Louisiana; 1407 North Broadway, Wichita, Kansas; 1350 Exchange Boulevard, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 1304 Hiltower Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

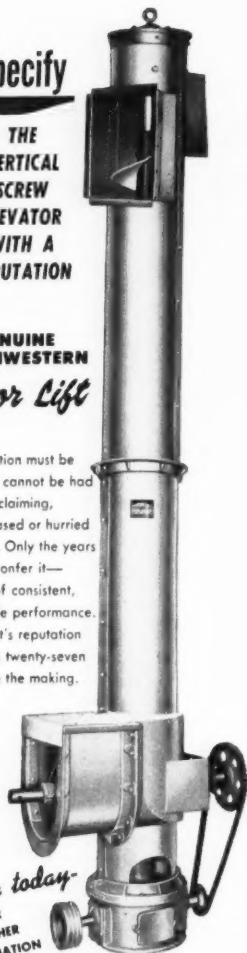
(4-18-52)

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VERTICAL
SCREW
ELEVATOR
WITH A
REPUTATION**

**GENUINE
SOUTHWESTERN
Rotor Lift**

Reputation must be earned. It cannot be had by claiming, be purchased or hurried into being. Only the years can confer it—years of consistent, dependable performance. Rotor Lift's reputation has been twenty-seven years in the making.



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FURTHER
INFORMATION
AND DETAILS*

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Supply and
Machine
Works**

Rotor Lift

BEST AND FOREMOST SINCE 1925

P. O. BOX 1217

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

**53rd
YEAR**

Volume 53

May 10, 1952

Number 10

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FRED BAILEY
740 Jackson Place, N.W.
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National Cottonseed Products Association	Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginner's Association
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Arizona Ginners' Association	New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association	Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association
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The Cover

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD Don Watson of Chickasha, Okla., has all the earmarks of a future livestock leader. The young FFA member is the son of Emmett Watson, manager of the Chickasha mill of the Chickasha Cotton Oil Company. Don is feeding lambs, a registered milking shorthorn heifer, and registered Duroc gilts in FFA projects, and will show the animals at Oklahoma fairs this fall. The photograph was made on the W. E. Melton Hereford Farm at Chickasha by Garlon A. Harper, assistant in nutrition, NCPA Educational Service, Dallas.

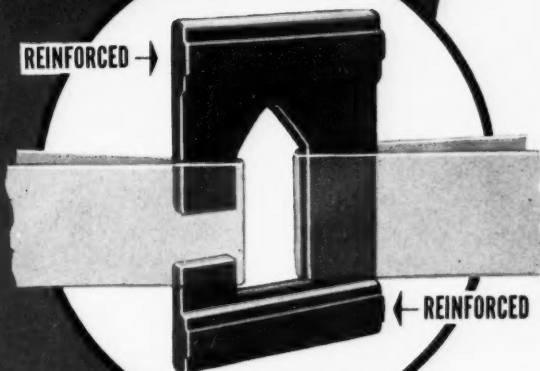


**A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS**

NEW! REINFORCED!

DIXISTEEL BUCKLES

*Made to bear
the brunt!*



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19½ gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Thirty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or car-load bulk lots.

It's THE BUCKLE that stands the shock when the press is opened—especially when the cotton is dry and spongy.

Now DIXISTEEL Buckles are reinforced, top and bottom, with an extra-heavy bead, to stand the extra shock and strain resulting from modern presses.

These new, heavy-duty buckles thread easily, provide firm seating, won't slip or slide, or cut the tie.

They are perfect companions to DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties—favorites with ginners since 1901.

This year play it safe. Order early. Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties with new, reinforced Buckles!

DIXISTEEL
TRADE MARK

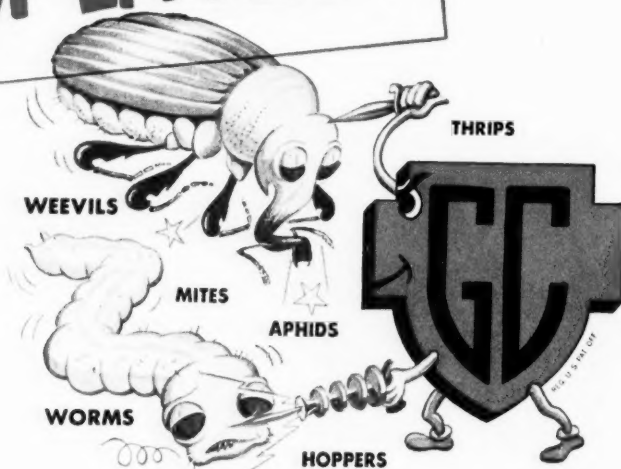
**COTTON TIES
AND BUCKLES**

made only by the

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

STOP'EM DEAD!



Use

GENERAL CHEMICAL COTTON DUSTS and SPRAYS

The Right Product for Every Pest Problem

MORE KILLING POWER—that's what you want from your insecticides. And that's what you get when you use General Chemical Cotton Dusts and Sprays!

They're specially formulated to give high kill of all major cotton pests. And General Chemical has developed the right product to help protect your crop from every type of insect...under every field condition.

The result—you get better "pest" control...save time and money from planting time to picking.

For your cotton "poisons," get General Chemical Dusts and Sprays. Southern growers have relied on "GC" products for two generations!

Available from dealers everywhere throughout the Cotton South.



BHC-DDT-SULFUR
3-5-0 3-10-0 3-0-0
3-5-40 3-10-40 0-10-0

GENIPHENE-SULFUR
(Toxaphene)
20-0 20-40

ALDRIN-DDT-SULFUR
2 1/2-5-0 2 1/2-5-40 2 1/2-0-0

DIELDRIN-DDT-SULFUR
1 1/2-5-0 1 1/2-5-40 1 1/2-0-0

PARATHION
1% 2%

CALCIUM ARSENATE

(General Chemical Trade Mark)

EMULSIFIABLE SPRAY CONCENTRATES

DDT EM-2 (2 lbs. DDT per gal.)
DDT EM-3 (3 lbs. DDT per gal.)
BHC EM-1.6 (1.6 lbs. gamma isomer BHC per gal.)
BHC-DDT EM-3.5 (1.2 lbs. gamma isomer BHC and 2 lbs. DDT per gal.)
GENIPHENE EM-4 (4 lbs. Toxaphene per gal.)
GENIPHENE EM-6 (6 lbs. Toxaphene per gal.)
GENIPHENE EM-8 (8 lbs. Toxaphene per gal.)
ALDRIN EM-2 (2 lbs. Aldrin Equivalent per gal.)
DIELDRIN EM-1 1/2 (1 1/2 lbs. Dieldrin per gal.)
PARATHION EM-2 (2 lbs. Parathion per gal.)
PARATHION EM-4 (4 lbs. Parathion per gal.)

COTTON DEFOLIANT

Potassium Cyanate
Sodium Chlorate-Sodium Pentaborate

PRE-EMERGENCE WEED KILLER

Dinitro Spray Concentrate
Chloro I.P.C. EM-4 Emulsifiable Concentrate

Also other organic insecticides and other defoliants for cotton.

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Offices Serving the Cotton South: Atlanta, Ga. • Birmingham, Ala. • Charlotte, N. C.
Greenville, Miss. • Houston, Texas • Jacksonville, Fla. • St. Louis, Mo. • Baltimore, Md.

INTERNATIONAL POWER pulls the works—three stands of 80 saws each, cleaners attached, three fans and a press.



Bring on Your Big Loads!

180 hp International UD-24 provides power to spare

Working eighteen to twenty hours a day, during the ninety-day ginning season down at Patin Dyke, New Roads, Louisiana, Deville's Gin Company really needs steady power output.

With a concentrated work-load like that and 2,000 bales to gin a season, owner Joel Deville and ginner, J. W. McGinty, can't take a chance with their power supply. They got what they want in an International UD-24—and here's what they say about it:

"In the past 3 seasons, we have found this UD-24 has power to spare while handling our complete gin operation. It has been a perfect power plant, always ready for a heavy load. This UD-24 has had only minor repairs. For our gin set-up, the UD-24 is the ideal engine."

So bring on your big loads! Get the facts and figures on International power from your International Industrial Distributor or Power Unit Dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

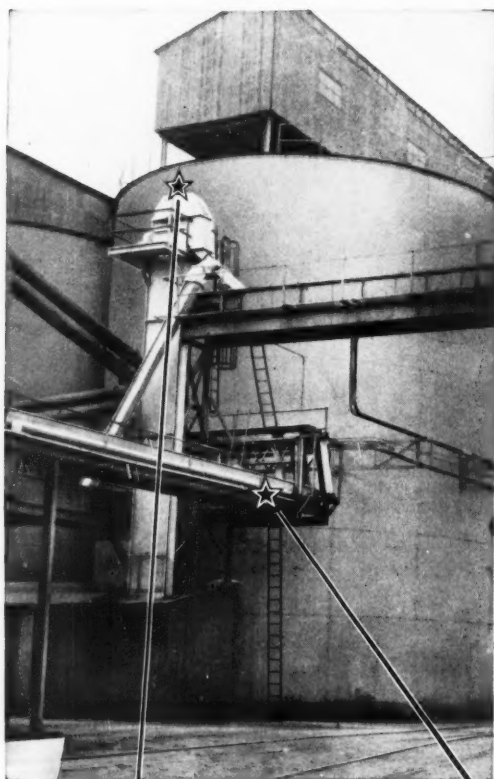


INTERNATIONAL

POWER THAT PAYS

MATCH YOUR JOB of Materials Handling...

with **LINK-BELT** Bucket Elevators and Screw Conveyors



LINK-BELT offers you the most diversified line of both ... plus wide engineering experience

MOVE bulk materials with top efficiency. Choose your bucket elevators and screw conveyors from the complete Link-Belt line ... engineered to meet your exact requirements.

For maximum results — different materials and varying conditions require specific types of materials handling equipment. That's why Link-Belt builds many types and sizes of enclosed conveying equipment ... the widest range of bucket elevators and screw conveyors.

When you need bucket elevators or screw conveyors ... choose them from the most diversified quality line on the market. Call in Link-Belt, the world's leading manufacturer of elevating and conveying machinery.



Centrifugal discharge bucket elevator runs at high speeds for high capacities. Suitable for most materials.



Helioid or Sectional Conveyor Screws — for general screw conveyor applications, — may also be furnished in the metal and finish best suited to your purpose and with components selected from the most complete line.

LINK-BELT

BUCKET ELEVATORS AND SCREW CONVEYORS

LINK-BELT COMPANY: Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2, N. C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2.
Distributors Throughout the South.

12,340-C



**Full Weight
Full Yardage
Full Protection**



**AMERICAN
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

NOBLE AND WEST STREETS

BROOKLYN 22, NEW YORK

BRANCH SALES OFFICE

1006 WASHINGTON AVE

HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF COMPRESS AND SEWING TWINES

Pack Cottonseed Meal and Cake

in



... It's as natural as



Bees and Honey ... Bread and Butter ... Ice Cream and Cake

Here's why ...

- A valuable market is created for cotton textiles.
- Bemis unbleached sheeting bags are siftproof and sturdy.
- Emptied bags are in big demand for home sewing, since the consumer gets good cotton fabric at about one-third the price in stores.
- The secondary-use value makes

Bemis COTTON BAGS economical for your customers.

- Bemis BAND-LABEL, with your brand printed in bright colors, makes an attention-getting, attractive, saleable package.

Bemis is the leading supplier of Band-Label Cotton Bags. Ask your Bemis Man for the complete story.

Bemis



Baltimore • Boise • Boston • Brooklyn • Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Denver • Indianapolis • Detroit • Houston • Jacksonville, Fla. • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Louisville • Memphis • Norfolk • Omaha • Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York City • Oklahoma City • Philadelphia • Phoenix • St. Louis • Salina • Pittsburgh • Salt Lake City • San Francisco • Seattle • Vancouver, Wash. • Wichita

L **LAUGH IT OFF**

Woman Shopper: "I was supposed to meet my husband here two hours ago. Have you seen him?"

Floorwalker: "Possibly, madam. What does he look like?"

Woman: "Well, he's probably blue in the face by now."

After placing flowers on a grave in a cemetery, a man noticed an old Chinaman placing a bowl of rice on a nearby grave and asked:

"What time do you expect your friend to come up and eat the rice?"

Replied the old Chinaman: "Same time your friend come up to smell flowers."

He was walking down the street when he heard screams issuing from a nearby house. He ran in to investigate and found a frantic mother whose son had swallowed a nickel. Seizing the youngster by the heels, the stranger turned him over, gave him a few shakes and the coin rolled out on the floor. The grateful mother was lost in admiration. "You certainly knew how to get the nickel out of him," she said. "Are you a doctor?" "No, madam," he replied, "I am with the Internal Revenue Department."

Boy: "Grandmother, can you help me with this problem?"

Grandmother: "I could, dear, but I don't think it would be right."

Boy: "Maybe it wouldn't, but take a crack at it, anyway."

Him: Your dress is too short.

Shim: I don't think so.

Him: Then you must be in it too far.

"Oh, doctor," cried the wildeyed man. "I'm dreadfully afflicted. The ghosts of my departed relatives come and perch on the tops of the fence posts all around my garden when dusk is falling. I can look out any evening and see a couple of dozen spooks sitting on top of the posts waiting, waiting, waiting! What can I do?"

"Sharpen the tops of the posts," advised the doctor.

A small boy came up with this brilliant defense of his low marks on the report card: "I was the highest of all who failed."

Overheard: She's so dumb she thinks Mechanized Infantry is a new way of having babies.

Two privates paused to puzzle over a dead animal they saw at the roadside. "It has two stripes," said one. "That settles it," said the other. "It's either a skunk or a corporal."

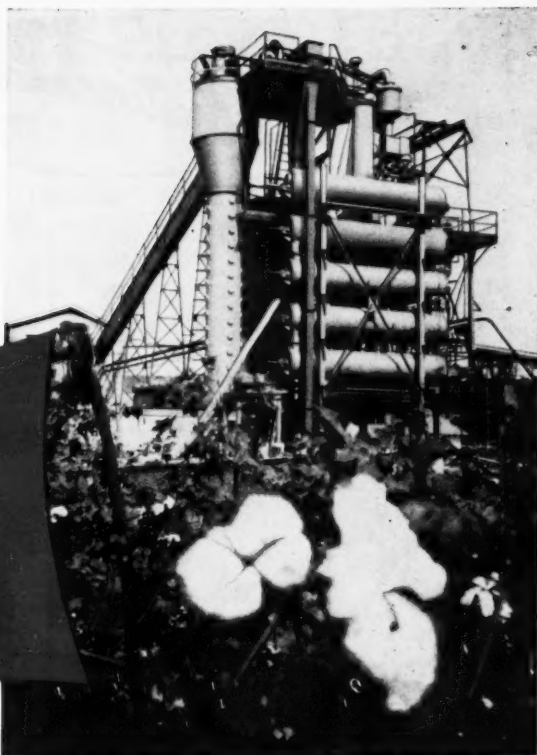
Sign posted on bulletin board at Veteran's Airport, Bloomington, Ind.: "Notice! Absolutely no flying over nudist camp located exactly eight miles SSW on a true course of 190°."

No wonder the little duckling

Wears on his face a frown,

For he has just discovered

His first pair of pants were down.



A new Exsolex plant recently completed in Mississippi and designed to operate on cottonseed and soybeans.

In the past two years, a large number of Exsolex installations have been placed in operation by far-sighted oil millers all over the South . . . as well as the East, West and North . . . and even abroad. What's the reason? With Exsolex, oil millers can extract more quality oil from oleaginous materials . . . and more economically too . . . than with any other known process. Exsolex not only lowers the residual oil content to less than one-half of one percent . . . but it does so efficiently at less cost than any other system. That's because Exsolex is the

only integral, patented process combining PreExpellers, special handling equipment and solvent extraction into one smoothly - operating, closely coordinated, effective system. The figures from the many new Exsolex plants now in operation are truly amazing. If you haven't investigated Exsolex yet, do so today. Write, wire or phone for an Anderson engineer to give you an obligation-free survey of your situation.

THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY
1941 West 96th Street • Cleveland 2, Ohio

*Exclusive trade mark reg. in U. S. patent office and in foreign countries.

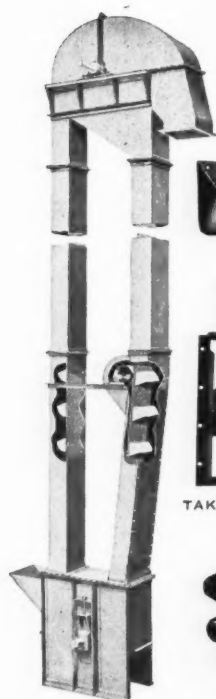


ANDERSON

- EXPELLERS*
- SOLVENT EXTRACTION
- EXSOLEX*

**16 OIL MILLERS
BOUGHT ANDERSON
SOLVENT PLANTS
IN 1951**

Continental ELEVATORS



TYPICAL
GRAIN ELEVATOR



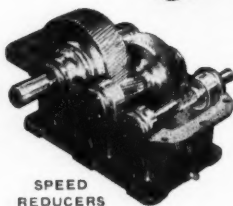
BUCKETS
(ALL TYPES)



PILLOW
BLOCKS



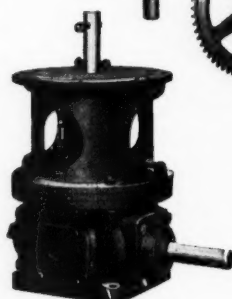
TAKE-UPS



SPEED
REDUCERS



TOP
DRIVE



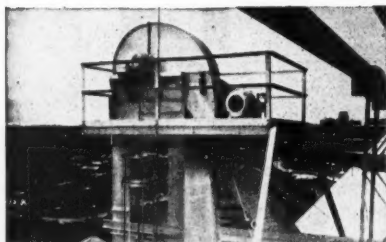
BOTTOM DRIVE



SPROCKETS
AND CHAIN

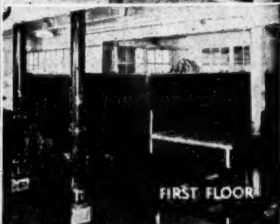
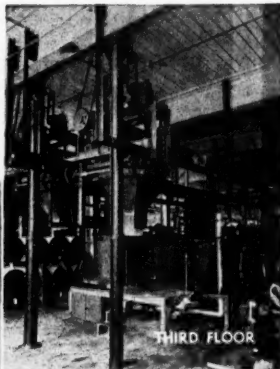


SCREW ELEVATOR
WITH
FEEDER SECTION



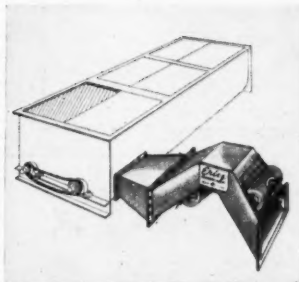
Continental offers a complete line of Standard Bucket and Screw Elevators. Special units designed to suit unusual conditions. Standard accessories and Power Transmission Equipment carried in stock. Let Continental furnish your next installation.

CG-5004



Industrial Division CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY Birmingham, Alabama

Belt-Wide Tests Prove Tramp Iron Major Cause of Gin Fires



The Roswell Gin Co. installation shows the Eriez Magnetic Hump directly following a Conveyor Distributor Drier. It was this installation that helped reduce Roswell Gin fires from 25 to 5.

ERIEZ MAGNET EFFECTIVE IN TEST

Mr. J. P. White, Jr., president, Roswell Gin Company, Roswell, New Mexico, reports, "In the 1950-51 season, we ginned 2,200 bales of cotton and had 25 fires. In the 1951-52 season, we installed our Eriez magnet. Even though our output was increased to 4,000 bales, fires were cut to 5. In addition, we estimate that the Eriez magnet was responsible for eliminating a great deal of our maintenance and increasing our total production. The equipment will pay for itself in two seasons."

BUY ON 30 DAY FREE TRIAL . . . MANY TYPES AVAILABLE

Eriez engineered magnets have been specially designed for your exact needs! Tower Drier Magnets, Gin Slide and Linter Magnets, Magnetic Humps and a Combination Green Boll, Rock and Magnetic Trap are available in various sizes and strengths to fit your needs. Installation is quick and simple. CHECK THESE BIG ADVANTAGES: Simple, powerful, permanently magnetized . . . no wiring for electric current needed . . . no operating costs—first cost is last cost!

Eriez makes it easy for you to convince yourself of the value of this equipment . . . buy on 30 DAY FREE TRIAL! This trial period begins 15 days from date of shipment. If, after 30 days, the equipment is not satisfactory, it may be returned for full credit. All shipments F.O.B., Erie, Pennsylvania.

Eriez Permanent Magnets Prove Highly Effective In Extensive Tests Sponsored By Nat'l Cotton Council

Two years ago, the Eriez Manufacturing Company was confident that the large number of fires experienced by ginners could be, for the greatest part, eliminated. This confidence was the result of Eriez experience in serving over 22 process industries . . . many of them with processes far more hazardous than those encountered in ginning operations. The experimental program was undertaken with the knowledge that Eriez was responsible for the inclusion of new high strength Non-Electric Permanent Magnets in the National Fire Prevention and Explosion Codes, as well as in the written specifications of approved equipment for many separate industry and insurance codes.

Eriez proved the effectiveness of this equipment through the year-long tests sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America, tests that assure you of positive results. Many experimental gins were chosen and Eriez magnetic separators of different types were installed during the 1951-52 ginning season. The results show:

Tramp Iron is a major cause of fires and can be controlled by installing high strength Eriez Permanent Non-Electric Magnets.

Each ginner participating completed a performance record. The records of these installations will be sent to you on request.

10 YEAR GUARANTEE ON MAGNETIC STRENGTH

Eriez unconditionally guarantees every piece of magnetic equipment against loss of original magnetic strength for a period of 10 years. If, for any reason, the unit loses strength, it will be re-energized at Eriez expense. All units carry a one year warranty against defective workmanship and/or materials.

INSURANCE RATES REDUCED

In a letter to their customers the ARKANSAS INSPECTION & RATING BUREAU lowered premium rates 15c per \$100.00 for the inclusion of approved permanent non-electric magnetic separators. Here to is real evidence of the success of this thorough magnet experimental program.

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Shown above is a typical collection of tramp metal removed from one of Eriez experimental installations following a short period of operation. Simply through the installation of a Tower Drier Magnet, this gin reduced its fires by 75%. It's hard to believe that these pieces of tramp metal can be as dangerous as a lighted match . . . but National Fire Prevention and Insurance records prove this a fact.

(2)

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AT NEW ORLEANS
MAY 19 and 20

CRUSHERS WILL HEAR DISCUSSIONS OF PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

**This will be the fifty-sixth annual convention of
the National Cottonseed Products Association**

MEMBERS OF THE National Cottonseed Products Association will be on familiar, traditional ground when they return to New Orleans for the organization's fifty-sixth annual convention on May 19-20. The meeting is to be held at the Roosevelt Hotel.

• **Registration**—The registration desk, to be located on the mezzanine floor of the Roosevelt, will open at 10 a.m. Saturday, May 17 and at the same hour on Sunday, May 18. It is suggested that members and guests register on those days to avoid confusion. The desk will open at 8:30 a.m. Monday, May 19. Registration fee is \$12 per person, but no charge will be made for children under 12. Admission to the numerous convention affairs will be by ticket or badge.

Room C on the mezzanine has been reserved for the use of the Association secretary-treasurer, S. M. Harmon.

The general business sessions will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Roosevelt, beginning at 9:30 a.m. on May 19 and 20.

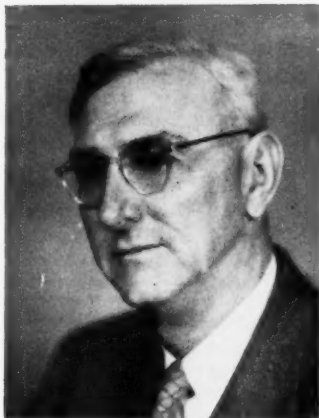
Golf and attendance prizes will be on display in Room H (on the mezzanine) beginning Saturday afternoon, May 17. They are being made available by friends of the crushing industry.

• **First-Day Addresses**—Two addresses of interest will be features of the first

day's business session on May 19. The first, following the report of Association President J. H. Bryson of Dothan, Ala., will be by the Hon. Robert Bryan Carr of Montgomery, Ala. He is presiding judge of the Court of Appeals of Alabama.

The second address will be by George L. Prichard, director of the Fats and Oils Branch of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration, Washington.

Other first-day program features will include a report of the rules committee by Chairman J. H. Bryson, the annual reports of Association Executive Vice-



J. H. BRYSON
President, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dothan, Ala.

Development Section of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, will discuss "Filtration-Extraction, a New Process for Cottonseed."

N. Hunt Moore, consulting engineer of Memphis, Tenn., will talk on "Practical Suggestions in the Planning and Operation of Solvent Extraction Plants."

Other second day features: Supplementary report of the rules committee; report of special committee on charter and by-laws; report of committee on uniform feed laws, by Chairman Thos. C. Law, Atlanta; report of technical advisory committee by Chairman J. R. Mays, Jr., Memphis; report by the Association's Educational Service director, A. L. Ward, Dallas; report of traffic



T. H. GREGORY
Executive Vice-President, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis.

President T. H. Gregory and Secretary-Treasurer S. M. Harmon, and the report of the arbitration committee.

• **Second-Day Addresses**—Two addresses of interest are scheduled for the second day's business session, on May 20. E. A. Gastrock, head of the Engineering and



S. M. HARMON
Secretary-Treasurer, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis.

■ **NCPA MEMBERS** are urged to attend the New Orleans convention and take an active part in its many activities, both business and social. Complete convention program on following page.

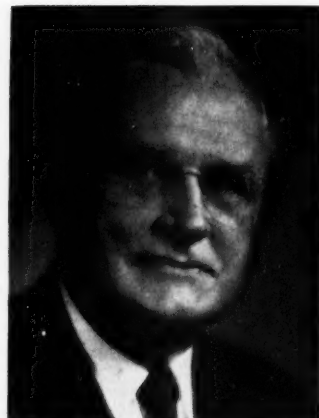
Fifty-sixth Annual Convention
National Cottonseed Products Association
Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans La., May 19-20

First Day—Monday, May 19

- 9:45 A.M. Meeting Called to Order by R. M. Hughes, Greer, South Carolina.
 9:45 A.M. Invocation: Reverend John S. Land, Pastor, St. Charles Avenue Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, La.
 9:50 A.M. Announcements—R. M. Hughes.
 9:55 A.M. Formal Opening of Convention—J. H. Bryson, President, Dothan, Alabama.
 Appointment of Sergeant-at-Arms.
 Enrollment of New Members.
 Roll Call and Presentation of Credentials.
 Reading of Minutes of Previous Meeting.
 10:10 A.M. Report of President J. H. Bryson.
 10:30 A.M. Address: Hon. Robert Bryan Carr, Presiding Judge, Court of Appeals of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.
 11:00 A.M. Report of Rules Committee, J. H. Bryson, Chairman.
 11:15 A.M. Report of Executive Vice President T. H. Gregory, Memphis, Tennessee.
 11:35 A.M. Report of Committee on Charter and By-Laws, A. L. Durand, Chairman, Chickasha, Okla.
 11:45 A.M. Address: George L. Prichard, Director, Fats and Oils Branch, PMA, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
 12:15 P.M. Report of Secretary-Treasurer S. M. Harmon, Memphis, Tennessee.
 12:25 P.M. Report of Arbitration Committees.
 12:30 P.M. Recess for the Day.

Second Day—Tuesday, May 20

- 9:45 A.M. Meeting Called to Order by the President. Announcements.
 9:50 A.M. Supplementary Report of Rules Committee.
 10:00 A.M. Report of Special Committee on Charter and By-Laws.
 10:05 A.M. Report of Committee on Uniform Feed Laws, Thos. C. Law, Chairman, Atlanta, Georgia.
 10:15 A.M. Report of Technical Advisory Committee, J. R. Mays, Jr., Chairman, Memphis, Tennessee.
 10:25 A.M. Report of Educational Director A. L. Ward, Dallas, Texas.
 10:45 A.M. "Filtration—Extraction, A New Process for Cottonseed." E. A. Gastrock, Head, Engineering and Development Division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, Louisiana.
 11:15 A.M. "Practical Suggestions in the Planning and Operation of Solvent Extraction Plants." N. Hunt Moore, Consulting Engineer, Memphis, Tennessee.
 11:45 A.M. Report of Traffic Committee, Jas. R. Gill, Chairman, Paris, Texas.
 11:55 A.M. Report of Special Committees.
 12:05 P.M. New and Unfinished Business.
 Set Dues for Ensuing Fiscal Year.
 12:10 P.M. Elect and Install New President.
 12:25 P.M. Address of New President.
 12:35 P.M. Election of Board of Directors.
 12:45 P.M. Memorial Resolutions.
 12:50 P.M. Adjournment.
 7:30 P.M. Annual Banquet and Dance, Grand Ballroom, Roosevelt Hotel.



A. L. WARD
 Director, NCPA Educational Service,
 Dallas.

committee by Chairman Jas. R. Gill, Paris, Texas; report of special committees; election, installation and address of new president; election of board of directors; and reading of memorial resolutions.

Other Convention Features

- **Secretaries' Breakfast**—Secretaries of the state crushers' associations will meet at breakfast with members of the National association staff and the Public Relations Committee at 9 a.m. Sunday, May 18 in the Pan American Room of the Roosevelt.
- **Directors' Breakfast**—Members of the board of directors will meet at breakfast at 8 a.m. Monday, May 19, also in the Pan American Room.
- **Ladies' Luncheon**—The annual luncheon for the ladies attending the convention will be held at the Patio Royal,



GEORGE L. PRICHARD
 Director, Fats and Oils Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA. To address NCPA convention May 19.



E. A. GASTROCK

Head, Engineering and Development Section, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Will address NCPA convention May 20.

417 Royal Street, at 1 p.m. Monday, May 19.

• **Golf Tournament**—The annual handicap golf tournament will be held Monday, May 19, beginning at 1 p.m. at the New Orleans Country Club. Play will be by foursomes and ground rules shown on score card and U.S.G.A. rules will govern play. Golf prize winners will be announced at the business session on Tuesday.

• **Old Guard**—The thirty-fourth annual reunion of the Association's Old Guard will convene in Room E at the Roosevelt at 7 p.m. Monday, May 19.

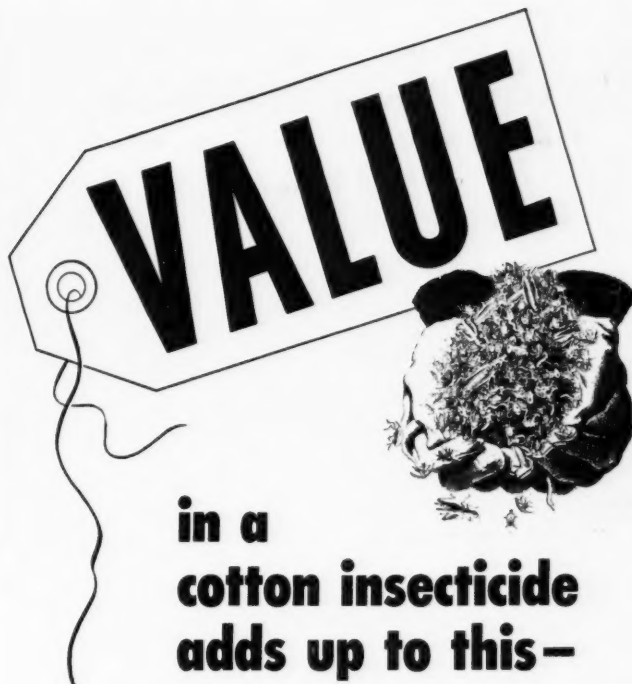
• **Cottonseed Oil Futures Meeting** — A joint meeting of the rules committee with a special committee of the New York Produce Exchange will be held at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 20. Purpose of the meeting is to discuss proposed

(Continued on Page 63)



N. HUNT MOORE

Consulting Engineer, Memphis. To address the NCPA convention May 20.



**in a
cotton insecticide
adds up to this—**

Fitness for early season and all season—Incredibly small doses of aldrin in early season do your control job on thrips and other early insects. As the season progresses, aldrin takes care of your later control too. No need to change in midstream! (If bollworm appears, just add DDT to aldrin.)

Fast action—Aldrin goes to work right now. You can see dead bugs in less than two hours. You won't have to re-do your work if it rains next day!

High killing power—Effective dosages of aldrin are measured in ounces per acre. Aldrin even kills weevils inside the squares . . . and yet aldrin will not harm the crop. Also, aldrin does less harm to insect parasites, thus helping to depress aphid and mite buildup.

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Recent Developments in DRYING COTTON

By VERNON P. MOORE and CHARLES M. MERKEL

SINCE ITS development, the cotton drier has been subjected to numerous tests to evaluate the effects of drying at various temperatures on all of the known measurable factors of cotton quality. These factors range from grade and staple to end use properties as measured by complicated tests of spinning performance. A more or less continuous program of tests to evaluate the effects of cotton drying has been essential because of the development of larger capacity burners capable of obtaining and maintaining very high temperatures in the drier, the use of multiple-stage drying, and to some extent, changes in the physical characteristics

of the cotton coming to the gin. As the result of tests made, laboratory recommendations pertaining to the use of driers on specific types of cotton have been revised from time to time.

The most common sources of heat for use in early model driers consisted primarily of radiators using steam generated by auxiliary boilers and heat exchangers connected into the cooling systems of oil or gas engines. These two sources of heat were employed, both separately and in combination, to provide hot air temperatures at the inlet of the drier of as much as 200° F. under favorable conditions.

The spacing between the drier shelves

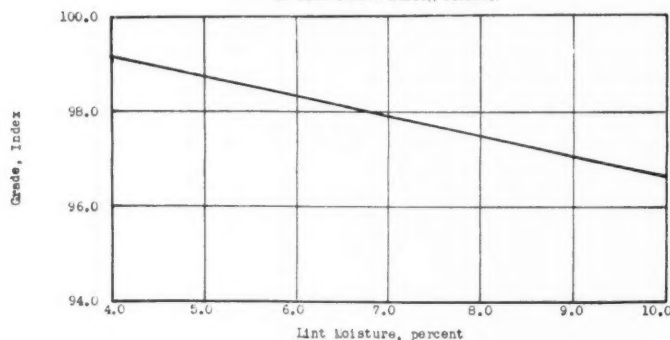
averaged about 15 inches, which allowed for an ample quantity of hot air to dry the seed cotton and move it through the tower at a relatively slow rate of speed. The driers were designed to give high drying efficiency by employing a relatively large volume of hot air per pound of cotton, the air acting as a sponge to absorb the moisture from the cotton as it moved through the tower with the air stream.

Tests of these first driers indicated that fiber strength was not weakened by drying the seed cottons at temperatures up to 200° F., but there was a slight weakening of the fibers when the material was dried twice at 250° F. Staple length, on an average, was preserved when the cotton was dried at 150° F., but in general, higher drying temperatures resulted in ginned lint with slightly shorter staple length. In many cases, drying temperatures above 200° F. were associated with shortening of staple to an extent of one-thirty-second to one-sixteenth of an inch.

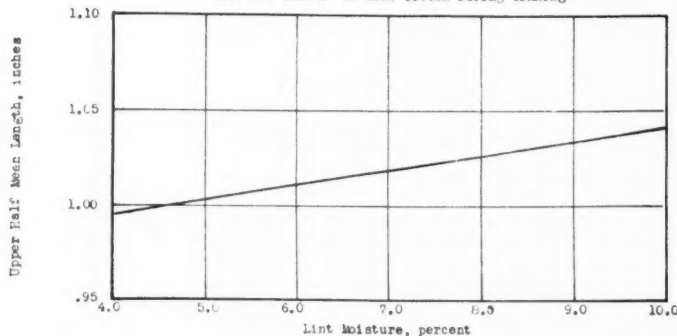
It was concluded at that time that for the usual run of damp or wet cotton, the drying temperatures should not exceed 160° F. A slightly higher temperature could be used with very wet cotton. It was better to pass wet cotton twice through a drier operated at a moderate temperature (150° F.) than once at a temperature above 200°. The results of these tests indicated quite clearly the advantages of employing more than one drier on high-moisture-content cottons, thus multiple-stage drying became an accepted and recommended practice in areas of the Belt where the ginning of high-moisture-content cotton was practical. In the heavy rainfall areas of the

Chart 1

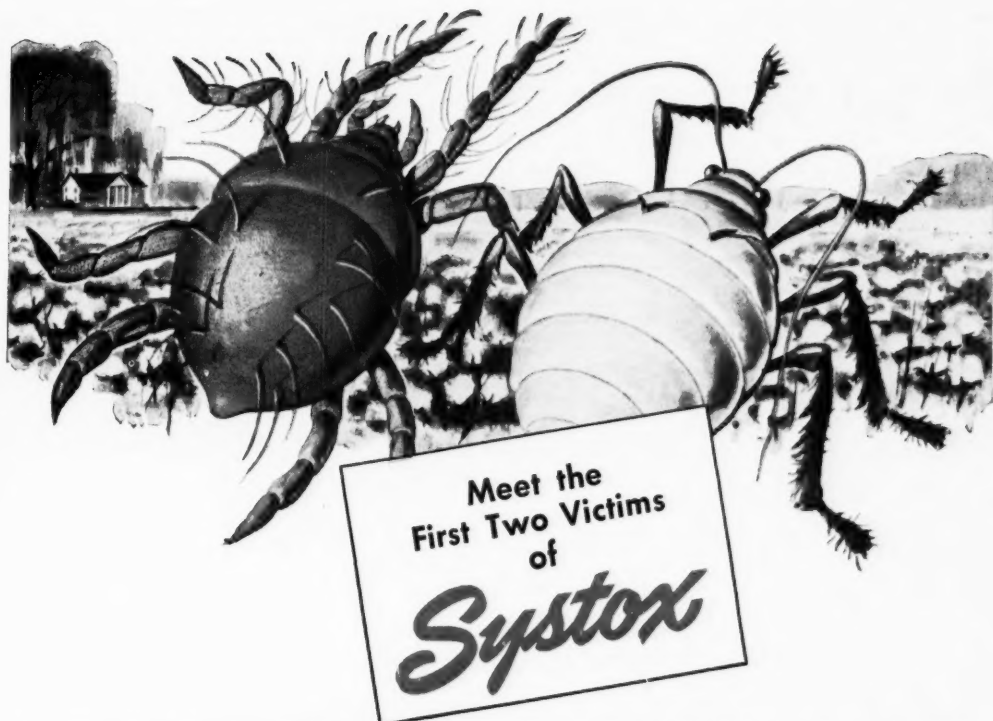
Relationship of Grade to the Moisture Content of Lint Cotton During Ginning



Relationship of the Upper Half Mean Length to the Moisture Content of Lint Cotton During Ginning



THE AUTHORS of the accompanying article, which was especially prepared for publication in *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*, are, respectively, Cotton Technologist, Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration; and Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Stoneville, Miss.



A REVOLUTIONARY NEW INSECT KILLER!

SYSTOX, a revolutionary new type of insecticide, has just been approved for the control of aphid and two-spotted spider mite on cotton. Unchecked, these killers could destroy the nation's cotton crop.

SYSTOX is the first true *systemic* insecticide ever approved for use in this country. Its dramatic method of control promises enormous new benefit to American agriculture. Absorbed and translocated through foliage and roots, SYSTOX renders plants highly toxic to many destructive insects for a considerable period of time.

Approval of SYSTOX for controlling these cotton insects climaxes three years of intensive research by the Pittsburgh Agricultural Chemical Company and its associate, Chemagro Corp., following its original development by Farbenfabriken Bayer, Germany. Results of this work indicate that SYSTOX...

... renders most plants toxic to insects three to four times longer than conventional insecticides.

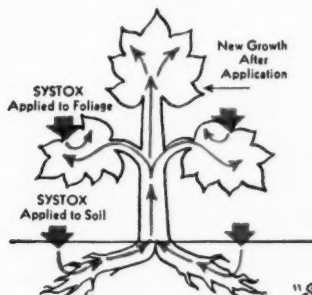
... is effective when applied in doses as small as one ounce of pure SYSTOX per acre.

... can be effectively applied to seeds before planting, thus protecting the young plants for a considerable period.

SYSTOX also appears to be effective in controlling many common insects which attack fruits, vegetables, grains, forage crops, sugar and tobacco, and its ultimate use on these crops is indicated. Research also indicates that only harmless traces of SYSTOX residue—measured in tenths of parts-per-million—remain in the harvested crops.

Approval for the initial use of this amazing new insect killer marks a significant milestone in the fight of this nation's great agricultural and chemical industries against destructive insects.

Because of its vital importance, we are immediately making SYSTOX available to cotton growers in commercial quantities through our established outlets. SYSTOX will also be available to research organizations for experimental use on other crops.



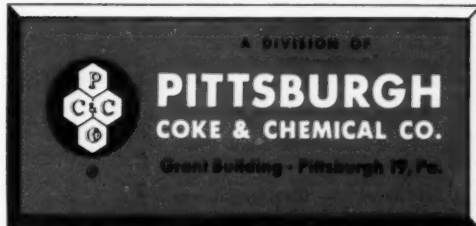
SYSTOX is absorbed through roots or foliage and translocated throughout plant structure, including any new growth developed after application.

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Cotton Belt, gins employing as many as 3 drying systems are not uncommon. These modern multiple-stage systems in effect keep the cotton in an almost continuous flow of hot or warm air from a point near the wagon telescope, throughout the cleaning and extracting processes, to the gin stands.

In order to conserve space and materials, the shelf spacing in modern driers has been decreased from a standard of 15 inches to as little as 6 to 8 inches. This decrease in shelf spacing has reduced the efficiency of driers a considerable amount because as the shelf spacing decreases, the ratio of the quantity of hot air to a given amount of cotton is also lowered. Thus, the air temperature in a compact drier must be increased in order to obtain a comparable amount of drying. Extremely high-capacity gas and oil burners have replaced the steam radiator heaters used with driers of early design. These modern burners are capable of producing air temperatures at the drier inlet of 500° F. or above. It is needless to say that the use of such extreme temperatures is out of the question. However, observations made in commercial plants each season indicate that a noticeable portion of cotton was overdried, sometimes with driers operating at temperatures of 350° F. to 550° F. at the inlet of the tower. The practice of using extremely high temperatures in multiple-stage drying systems is most prevalent in areas where machine-harvesting and rough hand-harvesting practices are employed and efforts are made to obtain maximum grade improvement from the trashy cotton and to increase ginning capacity.

Extensive tests using late model single- and multiple-stage drying combinations indicated grade benefits of one-third grade as a result of relatively high drying temperatures. It is doubtful that value benefits from the grade improvements would offset value losses caused by weight reductions and fiber quality penalties. Increased losses in moisture content and reduced fiber length attributable to intense seed cotton drying appeared to be associated with decreases in yarn skein strength and appearance grade.

Conclusions which may be drawn from this series of tests indicated that intense drying of clean cotton produced doubtful over-all benefits. However, grade improvement in the case of cottons containing a relatively high proportion of foreign matter such as trashy hand- and machine-harvested cottons was very pronounced. With present-day drying systems, drying air temperatures of 220° to 265° F. appeared to give the best over-all results on damp, roughly harvested cottons, so far as grade is concerned.

The amount of moisture present in the lint prior to its removal from the seed has a direct bearing on the fiber quality. Tests made during the 1950-51 season with cottons having a lint moisture content ranging from 4 to 10 percent, substantiate earlier tests in that the lower the moisture content of the cotton, the greater the cleaning effectiveness of the machinery and, consequently, the higher the grade (chart 1). Fiber length which was measured with a fibrograph machine showed that, within the moisture ranges considered, the fiber length was reduced directly in proportion to the lint moisture content. The upper half mean length averaged about 0.99 inches when lint with 4.0 percent moisture was

ginned, as compared with about 1.02 inches at 8.0 percent and 1.04 at 10.0 percent moisture. The shorter fiber length in the low moisture range was reflected in yarn strength. The strength of 22s yarn was, like fiber length, reduced by lower moisture content (chart 2). The yarn skein strength averaged 94 pounds when the moisture content of the cotton was 4 percent at the time of ginning, as compared with over 99 pounds when the moisture content was 10 percent at the time of ginning. The number of neps in the card web tended to increase on cottons which were ginned very dry. It should be noted that the lint samples representing the various moisture contents were conditioned in the laboratory under standard atmospheric conditions and were of approximately the same moisture content at the time the fiber tests were made. Likewise, the various lots of cotton for spinning had reached equilibrium at about the same moisture content before being spun. Therefore, the variations in the moisture content at the time of ginning appear to have caused permanent effects upon the lint, which were not overcome by conditioning or treatment after ginning.

Available evidence indicates that the fiber damage resulting from drying is dependent to a greater extent upon the moisture content of the fiber at the time of ginning than upon the drier temperature. Furthermore, it has been found that high-moisture-content cottons may

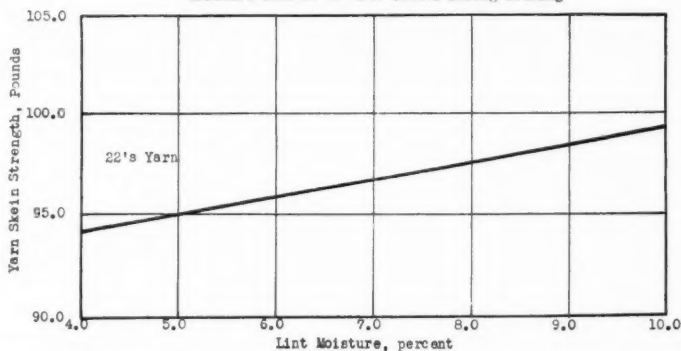
be subjected to correspondingly higher drying temperatures without fiber damage than may cottons of relatively low moisture content. It is for this reason that early-season green cottons may be dried at higher temperatures without fiber damage than may, for example, relatively dry midseason cottons.

The U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory has made an effort to offer firm recommendations regarding the temperatures at which cotton driers should operate. This has always been quite difficult owing to a number of factors. The ginner had no convenient means of measuring the moisture content of the seed cotton or of the ginned lint to use as a guide for setting the drier temperature. Also, the placement of drier thermometers has not been standardized. The temperatures which have been recommended by the laboratory are based on readings made in the hot air line, as near as possible to the entrance to the tower. Thermometers placed close to the burners will read high, while those placed in or at the outlet of the tower will read low. Furthermore, with present drying systems there is a significant lag between the time the heaters are changed and the time substantial difference in the amount of drying will take place. If a relatively high temperature is being used for damp cotton, the hot cotton and air will heat cleaners and other machinery after a few bales to a point where some drying is taking place

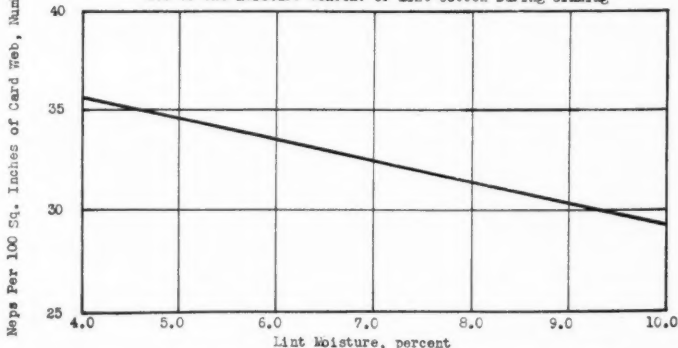
(Continued on Page 62)

Chart 2

Relationship of the yarn strength of 22's yarn to the Moisture Content of Lint Cotton During Ginning



Relationship of the Number of Neps Per 100 Sq. Inches of Card Web to the Moisture Content of Lint Cotton During Ginning



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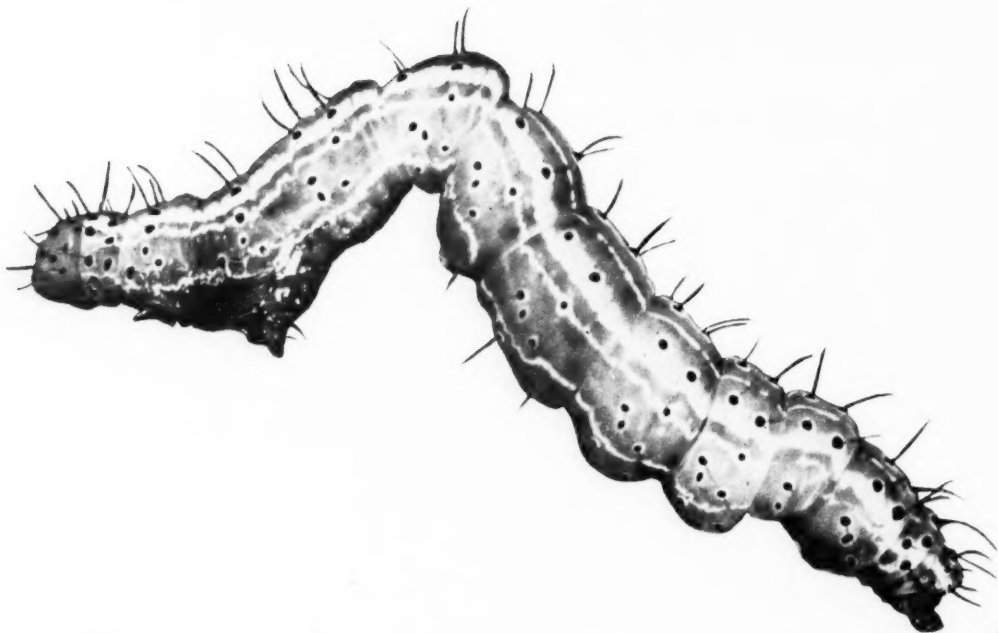
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2 1/2-5-0	2 1/2-5-40	1-2
1 1/2-5-0	1 1/2-5-40	1-2

...and others

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As Viewed from

The "PRESS" Box

• Oil Rollback Stirs Congress

SUSPENSION of controls on cottonseed oil, which turned out to be a rollback in the ceiling price, has touched off a lively battle in Congress.

The National Cotton Council immediately protested the rollback order in strong letters to Senator Burnet Maybank (D. S.C.) and Representative Paul Brown (D. Ga.), chairman and vice-chairman of the Joint Committee on Defense Production, and urged Congress to countermand the cottonseed oil order and write legislation specifically forbidding rollbacks below the ceiling in effect on April 15, 1952. The Council argument was taken up by two members of the House Banking Committee who questioned Price Administrator Arnall closely about the rollback order.

Congressman Brown was particularly incensed because he charged that the OPS order violated the Fugate Amendment to the Defense Production Act which prohibits rollbacks below the level of May 19, 1951. The Council pointed out that the rollback of 5½ cents a pound was equal to about \$17 per ton for cottonseed at the farm.

Several members of Congress reacted angrily to the rollback of cottonseed prices and this arbitrary action by OPS

may lead several of them to vote against extension of all controls.

The cotton industry is worried about the possibility of the precedent established in the cottonseed order being extended to raw cotton and cotton textiles. Should this happen, and these two commodities be freed of controls but at the expense of having present price ceilings rolled back, the effect would be even more disastrous, the Council's protest to congressmen declared. OPS is considering suspending controls on these commodities but thus far congressmen have been unable to obtain assurances that ceilings will not be rolled back.

Should further rollbacks in the cotton industry be ordered, several members of the Senate and House Banking Committees are prepared to declare open war on OPS. Industry people are hoping that unfavorable reaction to the cottonseed oil order will make OPS abandon whatever thoughts they had along this line.

The cottonseed order, effective April 28, provided that ceilings will be suspended. Should prices advance to 15½ cents a pound, controls will automatically become effective once again but the new ceiling would be 18 cents instead of 23½ cents a pound.

• What the Farmer Gets

ACCORDING to BAE-USDA, the marketing margin or spread between the retail cost of 42 cotton articles and the farm value of the lint cotton from which they were fabricated averaged about \$51 in 1951 compared with \$47 in 1949 and 1950 and \$52 in 1947 and 1948. Retail cost of these articles was approximately 9 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950 and the farm value of the lint cotton was 13 percent higher. The farmer's share of the dollar that consumers spent for these articles increased from an average of 14.0 cents in 1940 to 14.4 cents in 1951.

Farm value of the lint cotton used in the manufacture of the 42 articles of clothing and household furnishings declined by more than one-fifth from June to September 1951 when the new cotton crop became available. Since the retail cost of the articles declined only 2 percent, the farmer's share of the dollar that consumers spent for the articles dropped from 15.2 cents to 12.1 cents. However, the farmer's share rose slightly by the end of 1951, as the result of a small decrease in the retail cost and some recovery in the farm prices.

• California Cotton Acreage

A PRELIMINARY survey indicates California's San Joaquin Valley will plant approximately 1,300,000 acres to cotton this year. This compares with 1,290,000 in 1951. Additional production in California is expected on another 100,000 acres in the Imperial Valley and Riverside areas. This is just about

(Continued on Page 28)

Our Best Wishes
to the
National Cottonseed Products Association
for a
Successful and Enjoyable
56th Annual Convention

LACY-LOGAN COMPANY

Brokers—Edible Oils and Proteins

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Dates Are May 26-27-28

National Superintendents Plan Big Annual Meet at Houston

TWELVE ADDRESSES covering every important phase of oil mill operation and other subjects of interest are listed on the program of the fifty-eighth annual convention of the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association to be held May 26-27-28 at the Rice Hotel in Houston.

Harry E. Wilson of Wharton, Texas, Association secretary-treasurer, advises that advance registrations indicate the meeting will be one of the best-attended in years.

First Day—May 26

U. H. Ohrman, president of the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association, will call the convention to order. Following the invocation, Roy L. Brown, general superintendent of Swift & Company, Houston, will welcome the delegates. The response will come from E. L. Nash, NOMSA vice-president, and Edward Pflanz, vice-president of the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association.

Bentley H. Page, Lubbock, Texas, NOMSA president, will be presented the gavel and will declare the convention open for business. After new members are accepted Page will make the president's annual address.

The following addresses are listed for the first day: "Operating Features of the Filtration-Extraction Process," by E. A. Gastrock, engineering and development division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; and "Economic Operation of an Expeller Mill on Cottonseed," by C. M. Chandler, Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., Lubbock, Texas.

Second Day—May 27

The second business session will be called to order by NOMSA Vice-President E. L. Nash. After the election of new members and reading of communications, the superintendents will hear the following addresses:

"Seed Cleaning," by R. D. Reeves, Sweetwater Cotton Oil Company, Sweetwater, Texas.

"The Value of the Short Course to Oil Mill Superintendents," by Dr. J. D. Lindsay, chemical engineering department, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

"Not Too Hot to Handle," address and showing of film by Fred C. Duecker, of Duecker Brothers, Dallas.

"Oil Mill Personnel," by D. B. Denney, Ne-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill, Wolfe City, Texas. Denney is president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

"The Oil Mill of Tomorrow," by M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Company, Houston.

"Refining of Cottonseed Oil," by Earl Garner, San Joaquin Cotton Oil Company, Chowchilla, Calif.

"Processing Conditions As They Affect the Feed Value of Cottonseed Meal," by F. H. Thurber, oilseed division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

"Report of the Progress of the Re-

search Laboratory at A. & M. College," by A. C. Wamble, director of the laboratory.

Third Day—May 28

The final business session will be called to order by Association President Bentley H. Page.

Two addresses are scheduled for this session. They are: "Sanitation in Oil Mills," by John L. Harvey, associate commissioner of food and drugs, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.; and "Fifth Divisional Meeting on the West Coast," by H. F. Crossno, California Cotton Oil Corporation, Los Angeles.

The convention will come to a close following the report of Secretary-Treasurer Harry E. Wilson, committee reports, election and installation of officers, and an open discussion period.

Dallas Cottonseed Products Broker J. M. Sansom Dies

J. M. Sansom of Dallas, owner of the cottonseed products brokerage firm bearing his name, died Tuesday morning, May 6, in the veterans hospital at McKinney, Texas. Funeral services were held the following day in Dallas.

Sansom, 63, was born in Abbott, Texas, and lived all of his life in the state, the last 32 years in Dallas. He was widely known in the cottonseed crushing and brokerage industries and was a World War I Army veteran. He was the son, grandson, and great-grandson of Methodist ministers in Texas.

Survivors include his wife; a son, Pfc. Richard Sansom of Wichita Falls, Texas; two sisters, Mrs. Ora Lee Bettis of Clifton, Texas, and Mrs. DeSourie McGuffey of Hubbard, Texas; two brothers, W. I. Sansom of Fort Worth, and Wesley Wyatt Sansom of Memphis, Tenn.

Paraguay to Buy Cotton

The Paraguay government on March 29 directed the Bank of Paraguay to purchase all cotton from the gins offered for sale at prices which were to be determined early in April.

Argentine Oilseed Situation

Flaxseed crushing in Argentina is at a reduced level because of the short crop and reluctance among growers to sell at the present prices, USDA reports. Trade sources now estimate the crop at no more than 11.8 million bushels, about 15 percent under the preliminary estimate of January. Flaxseed exports have ceased and movement abroad of linseed oil is relatively small.

In an effort to encourage flaxseed plantings next season the government has announced a price of 65 pesos per kilos (\$3.30 per bushel, converted at the official rate of 5 pesos per U.S. dollar) for 1952-53 production, up 15 pesos

from the current price. The government's goal over the next five years is to return plantings to 3.95 million acres—more than double last season although only half of prewar.

The sunflower seed harvest has begun with expectations for a maximum of 1.1 million tons, and possibly a little less. Earlier hopes for production larger than last year have disappeared following damage by drought. Peanuts and cottonseed, however, have been favored with good weather and production will be larger than last season. For edible oils in general, the export surplus is expected to be near 110,000 tons.

Soybeans Through Suez, January-March 1952

Bulk northbound shipments of soybeans through the Suez Canal during the first quarter of 1952 totaled 29,339 short tons (977,960 bushels) according to a report from Port Said. These exports consisted of three cargoes—two from the south Manchurian port of Dairen destined to Bristol, England and Stettin, Poland and one from Ko Si Chang Island (Thailand) to Rotterdam, Holland. In addition, a bulk cargo of 8,862 tons of soybean oil (equivalent to 59,038 tons or 1,969,430 bushels of soybeans) passed through the Canal enroute from Dairen to Odessa, Russia.

Thus, on a combined basis, January-March 1952 shipments totaled 88,422 tons or 2,947,400 bushels of soybeans equivalent. This is approximately one-half the quantity which transited the Canal during the comparable period 1951. It is possible that data in regard to bulk shipments of soybean oil are incomplete. It is known also that soybeans and oil are shipped with other cargoes but records for such freight could not be obtained at Port Said.

U.S. Imports Record Volume of Castor Oil

The U.S. imported a record volume—44,586 short tons—of castor oil in 1951, compared with the previous high of 23,626 tons in 1950 and only 113 tons prewar. Castor bean purchases of 74,558 tons were, however, the smallest since 1938, comparing with 113,114 tons in 1950 and the record high of 197,225 tons in 1941. Total arrivals in bean equivalent amounted to 173,638 tons against 183,616 in 1950.

Oil imports from Brazil increased while bean imports decreased although barter trade in castor and babassu oils was discontinued in Brazil early in 1951. Over 78 percent of the oil, or a record 34,838 tons, and 68 percent of the beans—50,821 tons—originated in Brazil. This, however, was the smallest volume of beans imported from that country since 1935 and represented only about one-fourth the all-time high of 194,370 tons received in 1941.

No castor beans were imported from India, at one time the principal source of supply, from 1937 through 1939 and from 1944 until 1950. Following the 28,026-ton arrivals of 1950, imports dropped to 8,463 tons or roughly 10 percent of the 1951 total. Oil imports, however, increased from only 294 tons in 1950 to 6,985 last year, in accordance with India's policy of retaining seed supplies and promoting oil exports.

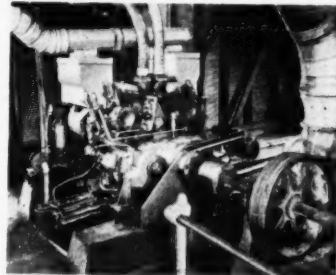
GM Diesel
Case History No. 5012-18

USER: Elvington Ginnery, Fork, S. C.

INSTALLATION: GM Diesel "Twin 6," installed
September, 1947, powers Murray 4-80
gin, 4 Mitchell cleaners, burr
machine, dryer, two separators,
blower, hydraulic pump, baling press,
and 24-shelf tower dryer. Gin has
capacity of 118 bales per 24 hours.

PERFORMANCE: Owners report GM
Diesel operates all equipment
easily with power to spare.

First repair was necessary
last year and was very minor.
Fuel consumption: 9 gallons per hour.



THIS DIESEL IS "TOPS"

for reliable, low-cost ginning

"This engine starts easily and gives us maximum flexibility for on and off ginning," says Owner R. F. Elvington. "It's the best power I know of for economical, reliable, trouble-free ginning." Delivering power at every piston downstroke, General Motors 2-cycle Diesels provide a surplus of smooth, steady power. They start at the touch of a button; burn safe, low-cost fuel; are simple

to operate and easy to maintain. Your nearest GM Diesel distributor, listed below, will gladly analyze your power requirements and show you the savings GM Diesels can make in your gin. Why not call him today?

DETROIT DIESEL ENGINE DIVISION
GENERAL MOTORS, DETROIT 28, MICHIGAN
SINGLE ENGINES...32 to 275 H.P. MULTIPLE UNITS...Up to 800 H.P.

It pays to Standardize on

Write for booklet, "A 50,000,000 Horsepower
Insurance Policy" that tells you why.



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GEORGIA—Atlanta
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LOUISIANA—Harvey
GEORGE ENGINE CO., INC.

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NORTH CAROLINA—Greensboro
E. F. CRAVEN COMPANY

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DIESEL POWER CO.

SOUTH CAROLINA—West Columbia
VAN LOTT, INC.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga
NIXON MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO., INC.

Memphis
LEWIS-DIESEL ENGINE COMPANY

TEXAS—El Paso
EQUIPMENT SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.

Houston
STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES, INC.
Plattview
DIESEL POWER, INC.

The "Press" Box

(Continued from Page 25)

double the acreage in cotton in the latter areas in 1951.

• Farm Hand Supply

BAE-USDA ESTIMATES that, as of April 1, about 8,790,000 persons were engaged in farm work, something like 200,000 below the number a year ago. The ratio of family to hired workers was about 4.5 to 1. Defense plants and attractive jobs in towns and cities continue to cut into the number of workers available for all farm production, including cotton. Thus the pressure is still on to mechanize cotton production. Great progress has been made, of course, but the movement of workers from the farms

calls for redoubled efforts to rid cotton farms of the hoe and the mule.

• Credit to Farmers

THE SENATE COMMITTEE on Agriculture and Forestry, in a report on the present credit and debt position of farmers, points out that farmers' use of credit and their debts have doubled in the last 5 years. Last year farmers had assets totalling 142.8 billion dollars, as compared with 97.7 billion in 1946. Yet, the report says, farmers are having more difficulty in meeting their current operating and family living expenses in 1951 than in any recent years.

Of 128 commercial banks in the Southwest drought area (Texas, New Mexico, and parts of Oklahoma and Colorado) that made reports, 45 said they would

make fewer loans than average in 1952. Lack of adequate security, failure to repay last year's loans and unfavorable crop and price prospects are the most common reasons given for reducing loans in 1952. While the commercial banks are tightening up on loans to farmers, the production credit associations in the area indicated they will be able to advance all the credit needed by their farmer members in 1952.

• Castor Bean Contracts

INFORMATION has been distributed by USDA about locations where grower contracts for 1952 castor bean production may be signed. There are 10 places in Oklahoma, 18 in Texas, 3 in California, 2 in Arizona, and 1 in Arkansas where PMA committees and the Baker Castor Bean Corp. (in 13 locations) offer growers seed at 15 to 20 cents a pound, with guaranteed returns of 10 cents per pound or the current market price, whichever is greater.

• Cotton-Handling Costs

METHODS AND EQUIPMENT for unloading bales of cotton from railroad cars and motor trucks, weighing, sampling, and placing them in storage can be improved at many warehouses so as to reduce sharply the man-hours of labor required, USDA announced in a report issued this week. A copy of the report, "Some Improved Methods for Receiving Bales of Cotton in Compresses and Warehouses," may be obtained from the Office of Information Services, Production and Marketing Division, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

• To Study Export Outlook

READ P. DUNN, director of foreign trade for the National Cotton Council, left May 5 on a round-the-world trip during which he will make a first hand survey of the outlook for the export of U.S. cotton.

During his trip, Dunn will also attend a meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee in Rome as a representative of the Cotton Council and the American Cotton Shippers Association.

His first stop will be in Japan, where he will discuss with government officials financing problems which affect the import of American cotton. Japan is now the largest outlet for U.S. cotton, using more than 1,000,000 bales annually. "Undoubtedly," Dunn commented, "this will be one of the most important markets for us in the future."

The Cotton Council official will also be in Bombay to survey the cotton textile situation in India. He plans to discuss with government officials the country's economic situation as it affects the purchase of U.S. cotton. India is also a major market for American cotton, Dunn said, using about 750,000 bales this year, which makes this the second largest outlet.

"The future of this market is dependent upon a number of rather complicated economic factors which we hope to analyze so that we may intelligently promote continued exports from the United States," he declared.

The Rome meeting of ICAC will have on its agenda an international cotton agreement, but Dunn said it is doubtful that action will be taken at that time. The official position of the U.S. delegation

(Continued on Page 32)

GOOD
Ginning
IS AN ENTERING
WEDGE FOR
GOOD BUSINESS

HINDOO
2 POUND - 2 1/2 POUND TARE
(OPEN-WEAVE)
Bagging
IS YOUR VISIBLE LABEL
FOR GOOD GINNING

EXTRA STRONG - UTMOST VALUE -
ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE -

By giving customers what they want
at a price that's fair, you hold old
friends and gain new ones.

With HINDOO 2-lb. Jute Bagging
on your cotton bales, you stamp your-
self as an outstanding ginner. You can
depend upon HINDOO 2-lb. Bagging
to wrap your bales right, to stand the
long haul and rough treatment and to
give your customers' cotton the all-
round protection needed.

HINDOO Bagging is made solely for
the purpose of wrapping your cotton
bales. It has no equal.

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The LARGEST and FINEST INSTALLATIONS made on this continent in the last ten years, using SCREW PRESSES FOR PRE-PRESSING FOLLOWED BY SOLVENT EXTRACTION

... have specified FRENCH SCREW PRESSES because of their simplicity, large capacity, and ruggedness. and,

FRENCH BASKET EXTRACTORS because of their ability to handle all types of materials, pre-pressed or direct extracted, without excessive fines common to other systems and because of their enviable record for reliability and excellence of engineering workmanship, leading to uninterrupted and extremely safe operation.

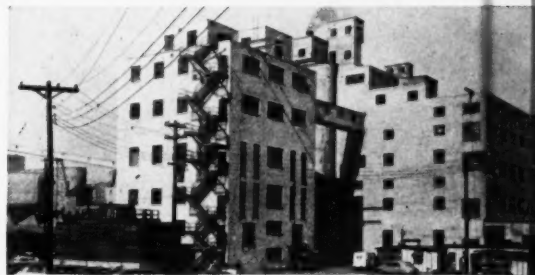
The French Basket Extractor will perform efficiently when the going gets tough and others fail.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG ON FRENCH SOLVENT EXTRACTION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT.

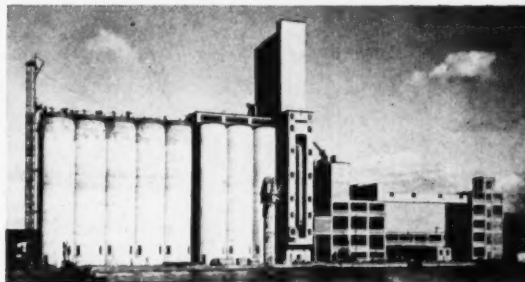
Other installations of French screw presses and extractors are currently handling peanuts, corn germ, copra, and many other oil seeds.



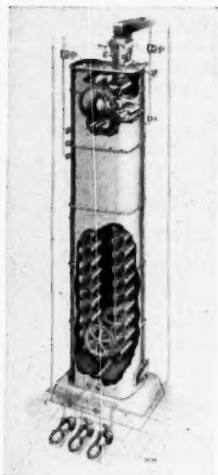
Minnesota Linsed Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Sold in 1947—18 French Screw Presses ahead of
French Basket Extractor, on Flaxseed.



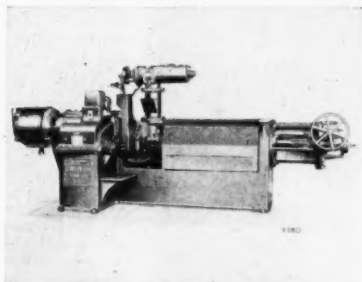
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Sold in 1946—20 French Screw Presses ahead of
French Basket Extractor, on Flaxseed.



Victory Mills, Limited, Toronto, Canada
Sold in 1944—6 French Screw Presses with French Basket Extractor
on Soybeans, Peanuts, and all types of oil seeds.



Vertical type Basket Extractor.
Made also in Rectangular and
Horizontal types.



High capacity 4 section French Mechanical
Screw Press shown with feeder.

THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY COMPANY

PIQUA, OHIO

*Entire Industry
Will Benefit
From the*

TEXAS GINNERS' SCHOOLS

■ ATTENDANCE and interest were greater than expected and plans for bigger and better schools next year are already being discussed.

THE FIRST cotton ginners' schools of their kind were completed on May 8 in Dallas, with more than 425 owners, managers and operators registered. Among them was a delegation of ginners from New Mexico, Louisiana, Oklahoma and California.

Ed H. Bush, Texas Extension ginning specialist, College Station,

planned and conducted the schools with the assistance of personnel from the participating gin machinery manufacturers, and Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA Extension ginning specialist, Dallas.

• **Attendance Greater Than Expected**—Attendance exceeded earlier expectations and all who had

a part in the schools were enthusiastic about the idea. Plans are already being discussed for even larger schools next year.

The schools were sponsored by the Texas Extension Service, the participating gin machinery manufacturers, and the Texas Ginners' Association.

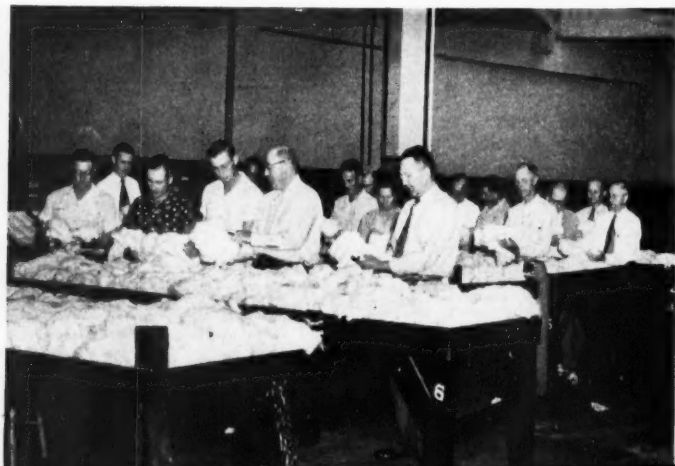
The first school was held at the plant of The Murray Company of Texas on April 28-29; the second at Lummus Cotton Gin Co. on April 30-May 1; the third at Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Company on May 5-6; and the fourth at Continental Gin Company on May 7-8.

Included as a part of the Murray and Cen-Tennial schools were visits to the plant of the Jno. E. Mitchell

A FEATURE of the ginning schools were two classing schools for ginners held at USDA's Cotton Branch office in Dallas. Ginners are shown examining lint samples.



CG&OMPRESS Photo.
E. H. BUSH, left, Texas Extension ginning specialist, who planned and conducted the schools, and Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA Extension ginning specialist, who spoke at each of the schools.



Company, where classes of instruction on the operation and maintenance of Mitchell equipment were held. The ginners attended the Murray and Cen-Tennial schools the first day and a half and spent the afternoon of the second day at the Mitchell plant.

• **Bush Explained Purpose of Schools** — Registration at each of the schools began promptly at 8:30 a.m. and closed at 9 o'clock. Classes dealing with the operation of various types of equipment were conducted at different areas in the respective plants, but before the classes began Ed Bush explained the purpose of the schools in opening remarks. The Texas Extension ginning specialist pointed out that mechanical harvesting and rough hand harvesting have complicated the ginning process with the addition of more and more equipment and stressed the need for a thorough understanding of the precise function of each piece of equipment in today's highly complex gin plant.

• **Pendleton on Program** — Alf Pendleton, the USDA ginning expert, spoke at each of the schools and discussed such matters as the four-point program for better ginning, fire insurance, accident prevention, and the pink bollworm situation. He explained how ginners can cooperate in controlling this pest and placed emphasis on their importance in the overall pink bollworm control program.

Classes of instruction were carefully planned in advance of the opening of the schools. Some of the machinery manufacturers brought field men in to discuss the operation of certain types of equipment, while other classes were conducted by Dallas plant personnel.

The manufacturers provided the ginners with manuals describing the operation of the equipment and charts were provided, where needed, for the use of the instructors.

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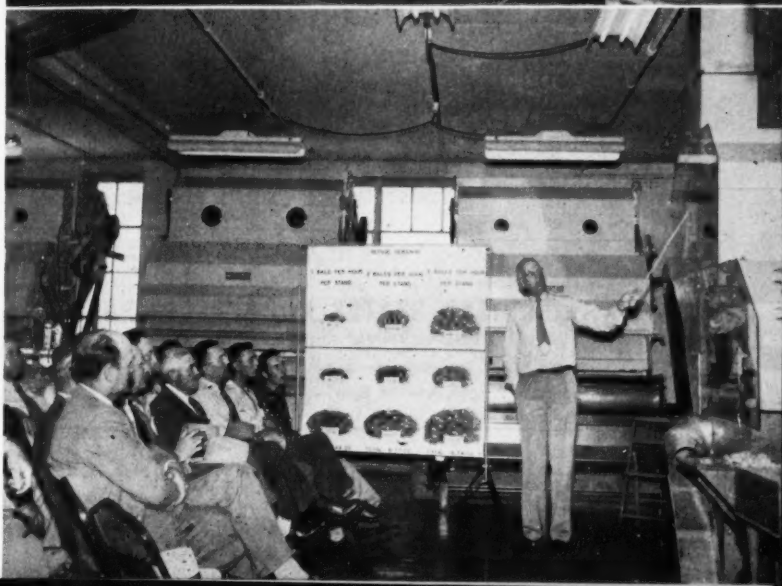
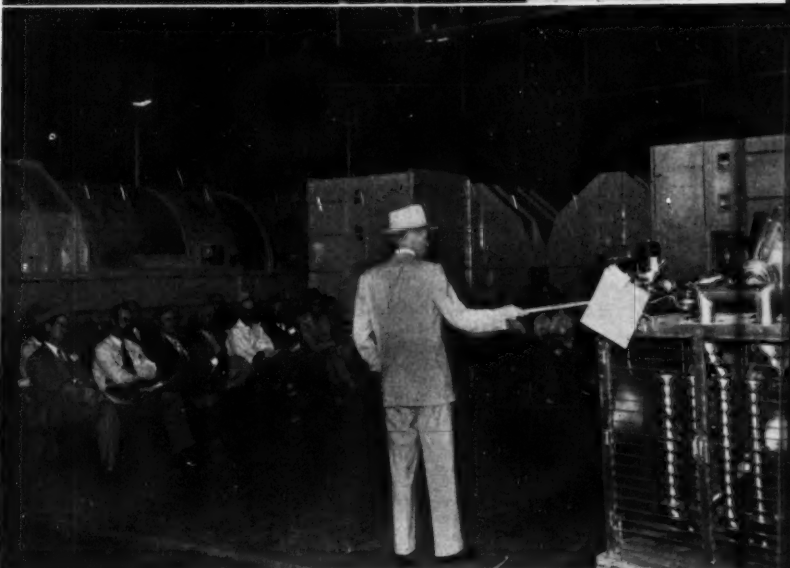
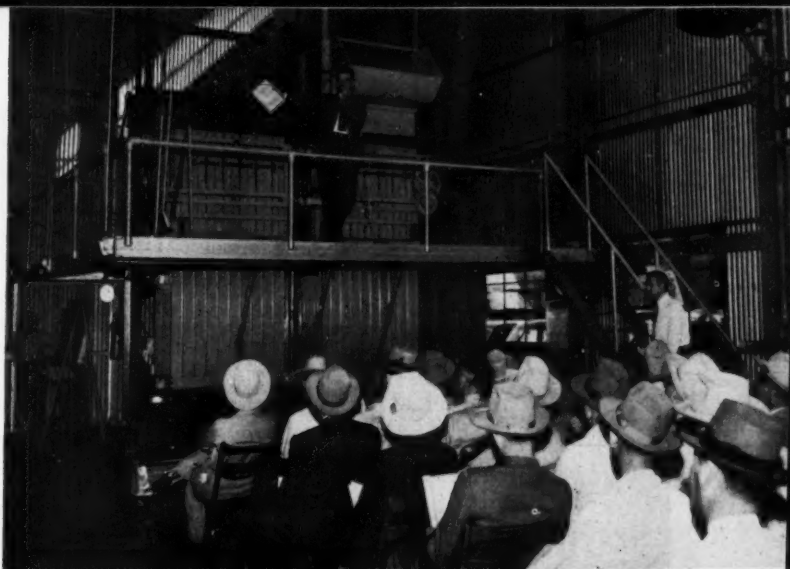
Photoviews of Cotton Ginners' Schools

■ **TOP:** Ed Bush making opening remarks at the Murray Company school which opened on April 28.


■ **CENTER:** One of the classes at the Murray school. Cook Crittendon is the instructor.

■ **BOTTOM:** Those attending the Murray school April 28-29 spent the afternoon of the second day at the Jno. E. Mitchell Company plant. Orville Mitchell is the class instructor.


CG&OM Press Photos.



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- Controls** Red Spider Mite most effectively at economic dosages.
- Results:** More top-quality cotton.
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producers of seed protectants, fungicides, miticides, insecticides:
Sperton, Phygon, Aramite, Synklor.

The "Press" Box

(Continued from Page 28)

tion probably will be neutral, he asserted, but industry groups within the U.S. are opposing the proposed agreement.

Following the Rome meeting, Dunn will spend several weeks in the Near East studying cotton production, distribution and consumption in that area.

"This area is now producing about 1.1 million bales of cotton a year, two to three times more than was being produced before the war. More than half the crop is now being exported, largely to Europe. We are interested in finding out how much this production actually can be expanded because this cotton is directly competitive with U.S. cotton in the European market."

Dunn will be accompanied on the Near East trip by F. H. Whitaker, cotton specialist for the Department of Agriculture in Europe.

Ed Womble Joins Staff of Stewart & Stevenson

Appointment of Ed Womble as application engineer specializing in cotton ginning power applications for Stewart & Stevenson Services, the nation's largest distributor of GM Diesel engines, has been announced by Joe Manning, vice-president and general manager of Stewart & Stevenson in Houston. Womble served as vice-president and general manager of Lewis Diesel Engine Co. in Memphis for 11 years.

Author of the extensively used manual, "Application of Diesel Engines for Cotton Gins," Womble brings a wide knowledge and varied experience in the cotton ginning industry to Stewart & Stevenson Services, Manning said. For the past 20 years he has spent considerable time doing experimental work with the USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., and has done additional work on cotton ginning in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri. Prior to joining Stewart & Stevenson, Womble was with The Murray Company of Texas in Dallas where his special project was the building of a two and one-half million dollar plant for U.S. Army munitions.

Vegetable Oil Situation In Dominican Republic

The principal sources of vegetable oils in the Dominican Republic are peanuts and coconuts. Production of peanuts in 1951 totaled 22,460 short tons, or 13 percent greater than the 1950 harvest of 19,840 tons, according to reports to USDA. The area planted to peanuts in 1951 (56,020 acres) exceeded the 1950 acreage (55,620) by less than one percent, but the average yield per acre increased from 714 to 804 pounds. Oil produced from the 1951 crop totaled 4,220 tons, an increase of almost one-half from 1950, mainly the result of increased factory facilities.

The 1951 harvest of coconuts amounted to 23.1 million nuts, an increase of 38 percent from the revised 1950 total of 16.7 million. New plantings of coconut palms in 1951 covered 6,680 acres or 70 percent of the area planted during 1950. In spite of the larger harvest in 1951, production of coconut oil was only 530 tons, compared with 830 tons in 1950 and 700 tons in 1949.



CG&OMPRESS Photo.

Ted Skeen, of Climax Engine Co., Is Promoted

A RECENT VISITOR to the offices of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press was Ted Skeen of the Climax Engine & Pump Manufacturing Co., Clinton, Iowa. Skeen recently was appointed director of sales in the agricultural and petroleum industries for Climax, and will make his headquarters in Dallas. He is shown at left above, talking with Dick Haughton, Jr., president of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

• Farmers net income in 1951 —about 15 billion dollars—tops that of 1950 by 2.3 billions, but is down two

billion from the high peak reached in 1947, according to USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Georgia Will Sponsor Entry In Maid of Cotton Contest

A new type beauty contest featuring intelligence, looks, charm, and personality has been scheduled for Georgians this year, according to an announcement made this week.

A "Maid of Cotton" will be selected from Georgia to represent the state in the national contest. This young lady will be selected from 10 contestants representing the congressional districts of Georgia.

With a trip to Europe, South America, and a tour of the U.S. in sight for the national winner, local committees are beginning work on the necessary details to send their pick to the county finals. Each county will be eligible to send one young lady to the district contests and the winner in each of the district eliminations will go to the state finals where the 1952 Georgia Maid of Cotton will be selected. The Georgia winner has an extensive tour of the state ahead.

The Georgia state committee emphasized that the contestants would be judged on their personality, looks, charm, intelligence, and other similar traits rather than on clothing.

With county finals to be held in the next few weeks, a district committee announced that these eliminations will be held prior to the state contest in October. The state winner will compete with other state winners in the national contest in December or January.

The Georgia Unit of the National Cotton Council of America is sponsoring the contest.

Wood's
**"SURE-GRIP"
PULLEYS**

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"EASY ON and EASY OFF"**

"SURE-GRIP" PULLEYS

Cast Iron, straight or crowned face. One-piece flanged and split-tapered hub permits easy installation and removal. 4 hubs take care of bore range from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $4\frac{1}{4}$ ". Sizes 4" to 36" O.D. in face widths $2\frac{1}{2}$ " to 12". Prompt shipment from stock. Write for Bulletin 792.

"SURE-GRIP" SHEAVES

Wood's "Sure-Grip" Sheaves — with one-piece, flanged hubs split from end-to-end for maximum grip on the shaft — are easy to mount, quick to remove and interchangeable. More sheaves used with this hub construction than any other type... available in A, B, C, D and E groove sections. Send for Catalog 192.

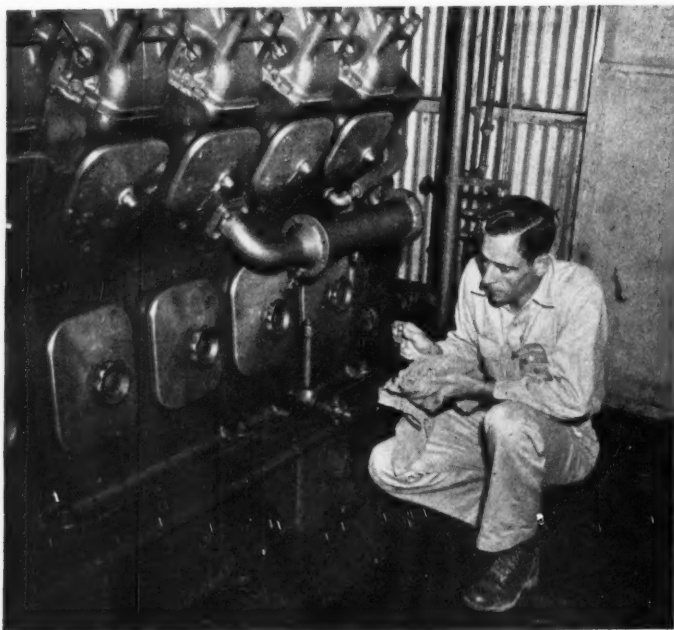
WOOD'S PRODUCTS

SHEAVES • FLAT BELT PULLEYS • HANGERS
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COLLARS • "SURE-GRIP" SHEAVES AND PULLEYS
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Wood's
**"SURE-GRIP"
SHEAVES**

SERVICING MODERN COTTON GIN ENGINES



Check oil level and be sure it is up to mark on dipstick.

Check water pump belts and lubricate pumps.



(Photos and Text Courtesy LeRoi Company Field Service Staff)

MODERN cotton gin and oil mill engines need just "half a break" to turn out the steady, 24-hour service that the manufacturers design, engineer and build into their units. That "half a break" is a routine of precautionary measures prior to starting the engine and daily thereafter—it takes less than three minutes, but can save hundreds of dollars in lost ginning time and engine repairs.

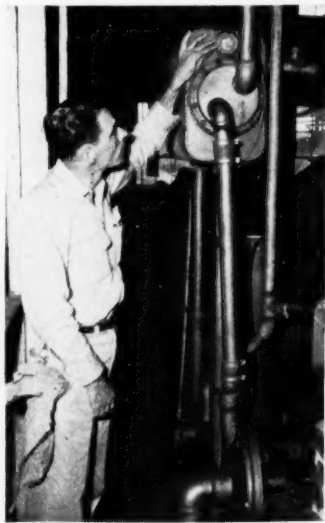
Before Starting

1. **Check oil level.** Be sure that it is up to the mark on the dipstick and is clean in appearance. If the oil appears dirty, don't take chances, inspect inside of crankcase and if necessary, drain and refill the crankcase and change filters.

2. **Check water level.** In this installation a sight gauge is provided to make it a simple matter. Refill with clean, soft water if necessary. Note: If the water in your area is hard, be sure to take the necessary steps to have it softened before using it in the engine. Scale developed by hard water is the most common cause of serious engine wear and breakdown. If in doubt about the water, consult the firm in your locality servicing the engine.

3. **Check water pump belts, lubricate**

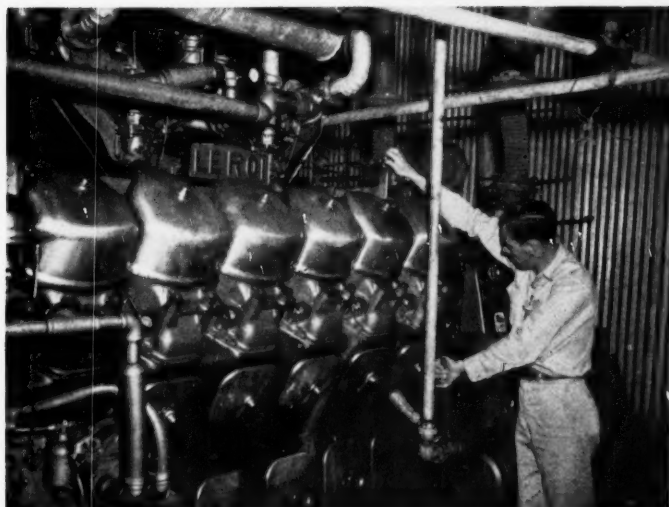
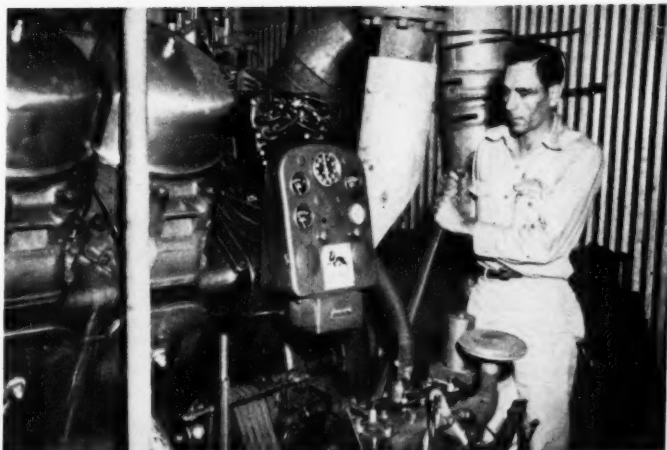
Check water level. Keep filled with clean, soft water.



pump. The belts should be taut enough not to slip but not overtightened to the point of causing undue strain on the pump bearings. If they can be stretched about 1" with moderate pull, belt tension is satisfactory. Lubricate the pumps with one turn of the grease cup daily.

4. Inspect air cleaner. Brush off the outer screen, and if necessary wash out the bowl and replace the oil in the oil bath portion of the cleaner. This may have to be done as often as every day, and certainly should be done every week, depending upon engine room conditions. An engine consumes a fabulous volume of air—as high as 1200 cu. ft. every minute—so to protect the inside of the engine from dust and grit in the air, the air cleaner must be functioning properly. (The engine illustrated has the air intake located inside the cooling tower).

Engage and disengage the clutch before starting.



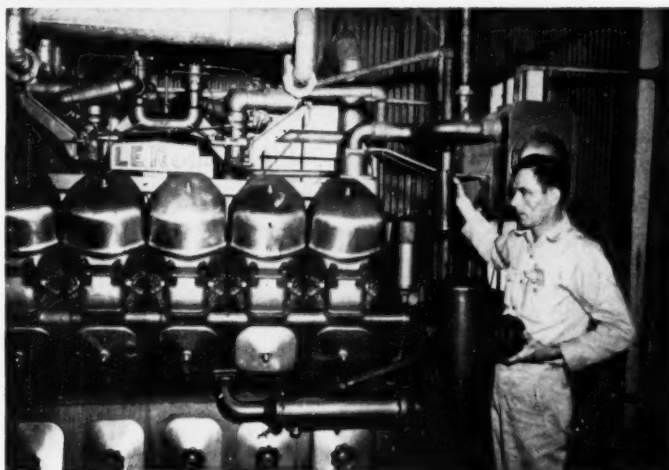
5. Grease clutch bearings. The clutch throwout bearing and pilot bearing should get a shot of grease about every 50 hours of actual service. The outboard bearings should be greased once a week.

6. Engage and disengage the clutch before starting. This is to test the clutch spring tension. If it snaps into the engage position, spring tension is all right—if not, or if it has showed signs of overheating, it should be adjusted.

Some Precautions When Operating the Engine

1. Warm up engine before applying load. This is to be sure that the oil is warmed up and reaching all parts of the engine, and that the internal parts are sufficiently warm to perform properly under heavy load. When the water temperature is in the neighborhood of 140°, the drive line load can be applied. Idle

Clean oil filters often—at least with every oil change.



the engine at about 600 RPM after starting to reach this temperature.

2. Engage the clutch slowly to avoid sudden loading of the engine, but steadily enough to prevent the clutch from slipping too much.

3. Clean oil filters often—at least with every oil change. With the combination full flow and by-pass type, rinse off the screen element with gasoline or solvent and then flush it out by filling it with cleaning fluid and letting it run out through the screen (plug holes at bottom of screen element with your fingers.) Do not clean the screen with an air hose, because this forces dirt particles back into the screen. Replace the center cotton waste or paper element. If filter is the by-pass only type, wipe out filter body and replace cartridge.

Drain the engine when it is hot (to get the best flushing action) and be sure to wipe out the crankcase before refilling the engine.

Warm up engine before applying load.

From our Washington Bureau



By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Fear of Looming Cotton Surplus** — Washington is beginning to fear a return of the cotton surplus problem. Warning signs of future troubles, perhaps by 1954, are beginning to appear in both production and demand reports.

Domestic consumption and exports this year now look to be about a million bales under earlier forecasts by USDA. Latest estimates are for total disappearance of around 15 million bales for the current season, including 9 million bales domestic consumption and 6 million bales exports.

Officially, the Department has not changed earlier forecasts for domestic disappearance at 9.5 million bales, but cotton men in the Department say that may prove to be half a million bales too high when the final figures are in. Cotton men have been expecting an increase in demand for textiles, but it has not developed yet. World demand for textiles is described as "slow."

Export demand has held up as expected so far, due largely to U.S. financing of importers, but indications point to a fall-

ing off of foreign shipments toward the end of the current season, plus a sharper decline in the 1952-53 season. In support of this, officials point to U.S. cotton prices above world market levels. That is a reversal of the U.S. cotton position in recent years.

• **World Lint Production**—World cotton production this season is now estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee at 34.5 million bales, an increase of 6.7 million bales over last season and the second highest crop on record.

Exclusive of Russia and China, aggregate production is estimated at 27.5 million bales, an increase of almost 6 million bales in areas supplying the free world. This estimate includes the 1952 U.S. cotton crop of 15.3 million bales, plus largely Southern Hemisphere crops now being harvested.

The U.S. began this season with a total supply of 17.4 million bales. Officials figure the Aug. 1 carryover at around

2.4 million bales, a slight increase over last Aug. 1. For the purpose of estimating 1952-53 supplies they figure the 1952 U.S. cotton crop at 16 million bales.

Forecasts for the next cotton season, the one beginning Aug. 1, are that domestic consumption will hold between 9 and 10 million bales, but that exports may drop as low as 4 million bales because of slow demand and the improved world supply. Japan and the European consumers are expected to buy more cotton outside the U.S. market, probably under barter arrangements.

If these figures prove to be correct, the 1953 U.S. cotton carryover will be between 4 and 5 million bales. Officials say that at this point, unless growers cut back on production, we will enter a period in which "supplies may have a decidedly bearish effect on the market."

All of this is, of course, pretty much in the future and a lot of things could happen to change the situation. Officials say, however, that it is based on "probabilities" or "reasonable expectations."

• **Mexican Labor Negotiations** — Washington officials are optimistic that a satisfactory arrangement will be concluded with Mexico for the importation of farm workers, although the negotiations have not gone too smoothly so far.

The meeting of U.S. and Mexican officials in Miami, Fla., was marked by sharp differences on several issues, according to some of the U.S. officials who participated. The principal difference seems to be over machinery for settling differences between the workers and employees.

In the past these differences have been handled almost exclusively by Mexican consuls in this country, but Mexico has



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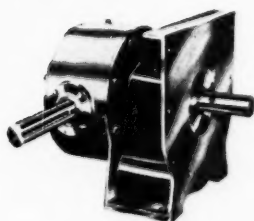
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insisted that the disputes be considered in Mexico City. This request, however, is expected to be dropped when the conferees get down to work on terms of a new agreement in Mexico City.

U.S. negotiators are shooting for a total of 300,000 Mexican workers this year, but apparently Mexico regards that figure as being on the high side. Indications point to a total of somewhere near 250,000, if Congress makes the necessary funds available.

• **Cotton Support Program**—The cotton support program this year differs from that of previous years in two principal respects. First, it contains a new purchase agreement in addition to the loan feature. Second, county PMA committees will enter directly into making of loans through sight drafts on CCC.

Under the purchase agreement the producer has an option to sell a specified quantity of cotton to CCC at the end of the season at the applicable support rate. The producer retains ownership of his cotton throughout the season and may sell it in the open market, or hold it for CCC if the market drops below the loan rate.

Provisions are made in the new program for retaining the loan documents in the locality where they were made out, either in the office of the local bank or other lending agency, or in the office of the PMA county committee. This procedure, officials say, will make it easier for growers to obtain their paper and pay off the loan without delays which sometimes have occurred in the past because the loan documents had been sent to either New Orleans or San Francisco.

• **Price-Wage Controls**—Washington observers now think there is a 50-50 chance that Congress will kill price and wage control authority after one of the bitterest battles the Capital has seen since the death sentence was passed on OPA.

Farm groups which have been pressing for decontrol appear to be making considerable headway. Congress, to put it mildly, is fed up with mismanagement of the stabilization program and, apparently, just about in a mood to chuck the whole thing.

Stabilization officials have given up on the President's request for a two-year extension of a "stronger" control law. They are trying now to keep as much of their present powers as they can. There is talk of extending allocation controls and dropping the rest of the Defense Production Act.

Cotton representatives in Washington never have liked the control system on prices and recent OPS actions have increased their distaste for that agency. What especially aroused their ire was the combined suspension and rollback of ceilings on cottonseed oil, accompanied by statements that cotton would receive the same treatment.

The oil ceiling, if and when it is reimposed, will be at 18 cents a pound, 5 cents a pound under the old ceiling. Cotton Council President Harold A. Young expressed the view of most cotton spokesmen when he said "the cotton industry would greatly prefer to operate under the present system rather than be subjected to an OPS rollback type of suspension."

• **Deep Freeze for Cotton Oil**—Indications are that the Commodity Credit Corporation will put most of its 134.3 million pounds of cottonseed oil into the "deep freeze" for an indefinite period. In other words, the oil is being taken off the market.

CCC has sent 117 million pounds to refiners to be put into condition for long-time storage, thus indicating that intentions are to hold it indefinitely. Officials, however, will not confirm that specifically.

The official position is that the oil is for sale at 17 cents a pound, crude basis. However, since that is well above current market quotations, it is evident that CCC does not expect to make any sales soon.

• **Soil Conservation**—The battle over continuation of the PMA soil conservation subsidy program now shifts to the Senate after the House voted to continue the \$250-million-a-year program. It is regarded as unlikely that the Senate will do any trimming.

The House action was a defeat for the two big farm groups, the Farm Bureau and the Grange. The Bureau asked that the ACP program be cut to \$100 million and the Grange asked that the entire amount be eliminated.

Likewise, other parts of the USDA budget cleared the House without change.

• More than 15,000,000 boys and girls have taken part in 4-H Club activities since the program began on a national scale some 30 years ago.

• Livestock men point out that there is increased interest in sheep production in Georgia at present. The experts believe 3,000 to 4,000 ewes will be brought into the state during 1952.

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It's a Matter of Timing

Broadcasting Insect Control Information

BECAUSE most cotton farmers listen to one or more farm broadcasters daily, radio has no equal for getting information of a timely nature to growers. This medium is especially effective during the period when insects attack the cotton crop.

Murray Cox, farm broadcaster for WFAA Dallas, is one of several men in this field in Texas who do a good job of keeping their listeners informed of current events and trends in agriculture. But Cox, like other broadcasters, knows that farmers are often confused, especially when it comes to giving them information about when to poison, what poisons to use, and when to stop poisoning.

He puts his finger squarely on the problem when he points out: "I hit the air with information about when to stop poisoning in North Texas, and some farmer in Williamson County gets confused."

What Cox wants are tape recordings, made in advance by trained entomologists, that will discuss timing of applications and other control matters, which he can put on the air at the exact time the Dallas County farmer, for example, needs the information. Other farm broadcasters over the state would be furnished similar tapes, specifically tailored to fit the areas they cover.

An effective control program requires that farmers use the right poisons for a particular insect, but the matter of timing is no less important. We have only a limited number of entomologists, none of whom can be in more than one place at a time. But when the Extension entomologist goes on the air he is in thousands of places at one and the same time. Radio multiplies his effectiveness over and over again.

As Cox points out, the plan he suggests would require lots of hard work and advance planning, but if the job were done properly the results might easily add millions to cotton growers' income. Cox's idea is worth looking into.

Transshipments of Mexican Cotton Through U.S. Ports

Transshipments of Mexican cotton (including lint and waste) through U.S. ports in January 1952 amounted to only 40,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), making a total of 495,000 bales transshipped during August - January 1951-52. About 23,000 bales were exported to France and the remainder to eight other countries in quantities of 1,000 to 4,000 bales each. The 6-month total includes 197,000 bales to France, 97,000 to the United Kingdom, 74,000 to Japan, 35,000 to Italy, 26,000 to Belgium, 23,000 to Germany, 14,000 to Sweden, 13,000 to Spain and 12,000 to Switzerland.

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*Latest report of farm sprayer shipments released by Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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APPROVE FEATURES
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THESE LEADERS attended the annual meeting of the National Ginners' Conference held in Dallas on Nov. 13-14, 1936. Top row, left to right: Billy Haughton, Dallas; Harry V. Kahle, Oklahoma City; W. H. Lovett, Dublin, Ga.; J. C. Collier, Ada, Okla.; W. B. Coberly, Los Angeles; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, Texas; J. T. Andrews, Waxahachie, Texas; J. D. Denny, Milan, Tenn.; W. I. Bishop, Justin, Texas; G. E. Lindsey, Bernice, La., and Richard Haughton, Dallas. Bottom row: M. S. Stackhouse, Dillon, S. C.; O. D. Hall, Cardwell, Mo.; C. D. Patterson, Decatur, Ala.; Henry Moore, Jr., Texarkana, Ark.; Carl Williams, Jackson, Tenn.; G. M. Lester, Jackson, Miss.; John C. Thompson, Dallas, and W. C. Bradsher, Paragould, Ark. Seated in front of the group is S. J. Smith, Luxora, Ark. At least half of those pictured are deceased; of the others, many are still actively supporting state and national ginners' association programs.

19 Years Young

National Ginners Born in NRA Days

THE BIRTH of the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933 was really the first call to arms for the ginners of every state to work together to protect their interests.

In the June 24, 1933 issue of The Cotton and Cotton Oil News (predecessor of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press), the following brief article appeared:

"Are You Outside Looking In?"

The National Industrial Recovery Act is now Federal law.

This act offers the opportunity for ginners of the United States to get their business on a satisfactory basis.

The law provides that business and industry may organize and make its own regulations, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. This law simply means if the ginners do not submit proper rules and regulations governing the conduct of their business, then Uncle Sam will work out the rules and regulations for them—in other words, the ginners will be doing business his way.

The President has stated that business and industry will have thirty days in which to perfect its own organizations and propose its own codes of fair competition, after which he will take the initiative.

The Government will not consider codes submitted by individuals or even local groups, but only by state and national groups.

It therefore behooves every ginner

in every state (for his own good) to join—without a day's delay—his state ginners' association and thus assist in preparing a code that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Don't be on the outside looking in, but be on the inside helping your industry!

This is your opportunity—don't miss it!

Join your state ginners association TODAY—for your own good!

Richard Haughton,
President, The Cotton and
Cotton Oil News

We were all patriotic and believed that

THIS PHOTO, made during the annual meeting of the National Cotton Ginners' Association in Dallas on March 30, 1952, shows, left to right: Retiring President W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, Texas; the Association's first president, Garner M. Lester, Jackson, Miss.; and Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer of the Association. Lester is now a director of the Association and of the National Cotton Council. Williams' father, the late Carl Williams, was the Association's first secretary-treasurer. He and Carl Trice are the only men ever to hold that office.

CG&OMP Res Photo



our government was trying to do whatever was best for the cotton ginner as well as all other citizens.

We were all innocent and law-abiding citizens, having no idea at that time what was in store for the ginner and other business interests in the way of continuing federal regulations.

• **Ginners Move to Comply**—Garner M. Lester, of Jackson, Miss., at that time president of the Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association, sent a telegram to the officers of every state ginners' association asking that they meet in Memphis for the purpose of working out "a code of fair practice" as requested by the government.

Seventy-five representative ginners responded to Lester's call, and met in Memphis on Friday, July 7, 1933. Lester was named temporary chairman and R. B. Gress temporary secretary. Unfortunately we do not have a list of all who were present, but the following were named to serve on a committee for the preparation of a tentative code: For Alabama—S. D. Fuller and W. D. Claybrook; Arkansas—Henry Moore, Jr. and W. C. Bradsher; California—W. B. Coberly; Georgia—Dr. L. B. Kennington and F. N. Watkins; Louisiana—C. W. Wallace; Mississippi—P. B. M. Self and Garner M. Lester; Missouri—O. D. Hall; Oklahoma—Harry V. Kahle; South Carolina—Cecil Gray; Tennessee—J. D. Denny and C. M. Watson; Texas—John C. Thompson and Richard Haughton.

• **A National Association Takes Shape**—This meeting marked the beginning of the present National Cotton Ginners' Association, but it was then called the National Cotton Ginners' Conference. The tentative code was prepared and sent to the various state organizations, and finally submitted to the federal government in Washington on July 25, 1933. After considerable delay due to suggested revisions, etc., the government held a public hearing on the code in Memphis on Sept. 11. After that hearing, a committee headed by Lester; Claude Bradsher, Paragould, Ark. (deceased); Harry V. Kahle, Oklahoma City (deceased); and John C. Thompson, Dallas (deceased), was named to go to Washington "to study the marketing agreement and code in its final form before it goes to the secretary of agriculture and the President for final approval."

Too much credit cannot be given to the ginners comprising that committee and many others who gave practically all of their time and a great deal of their own funds to get a workable code. By the time this group went to Washington, we were all under the Blue Eagle of the NRA. Time and again word came from our ginner representatives in Washington that the code and marketing agreement was expected to be signed daily. But they were doomed to disappointment as days, weeks and months went by without a code.

• **First Annual Meeting in 1934**—The first annual meeting of the National Cotton Ginners' Conference was held in Memphis on Nov. 26, 1934. At that time the following officers were elected: Garner M. Lester, president; John C. Thompson, Dallas, vice-president; Carl Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Finance Committee: R. Haughton, Dallas, chairman; L. C. Hutson, Chickasha, Okla.; Henry Moore, Jr., Texarkana, Ark.

The Conference was doing such essen-

tial work for the ginning industry as a whole that it became necessary to raise funds over and above the modest amount coming from dues to help pay the expenses of those who were in Washington almost constantly, trying to protect the ginners' interest.

• **The Bankhead Act**—In the meantime, the Bankhead Act had come into being. The Act was attached in the Federal Court by the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, and on Friday, July 19, 1935, Federal Judge Randolph Bryant, sitting in Sherman, Texas, granted an injunction restraining the two Internal Revenue collectors and four U.S. district attorneys of Texas from enforcing the various provisions of the Act. Judge Bryant set to be held on its merits on Sept. 11, 1935. The National Cotton Ginners' Conference

voluntarily paid a portion of the expense involved in obtaining the injunction. That law became null and void shortly thereafter. In this writer's opinion, the Bankhead Act had one point of merit: It taught hundreds of ginners throughout the Cotton Belt to keep permanent records—something that many of them had never done before.

• **Reorganized in 1936**—At the third annual meeting of the National Cotton Ginners' Conference, held in Dallas on Nov. 13-14, 1936, W. B. Coberly of Los Angeles read a very interesting paper pointing up the necessity for and possibility of a National Cotton Ginners' Association. A reorganization committee was appointed to study Coberly's suggestion and to report the following day. Coberly was named chairman. Serving with him were



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W. H. Lovett, Dublin, Ga.; Henry Moore, Jr., Texarkana, Ark.; John C. Thompson, Dallas; Harry V. Kahle, Oklahoma City; with President Lester serving as ex-officio member. On Nov. 14 Chairman Coberly of the reorganization committee made his report, recommending the organization of the National Cotton Ginners' Association. The recommendation was unanimously approved and Lester was authorized to have prepared a draft of the constitution and by-laws and to apply for a charter. The charter of incorporation was issued in Jackson, Miss., on July 16, 1937.

At the Dallas meeting the Conference approved the following representation on a state basis: Alabama-Florida, 1; Arkansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; North Carolina-Virginia, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Missouri-Illinois, 1;

Tennessee-Kentucky, 1; Texas, 4; California-Arizona, 1; at large, to be elected by the directors, 3. The 17 representatives were to meet and set up a permanent organization at the first called meeting of the National Cotton Ginners' Association. The meeting was held at Hot Springs, Ark., on July 26, 1937. The following directors were present, representing the various groups and territories:

Group II—Arkansas, A. C. Spellings; Group V—Mississippi, Garner M. Lester; Group VII—Oklahoma, Harry V. Kahle; Group IX—Missouri, O. D. Hall; Group X—Tennessee, Carl Williams; Group XI—Texas, John C. Thompson; Group XI—Texas, Hal G. Yakey; Group XI—Texas, Aubrey L. Lockett; Group XI—Texas, J. T. Andrews.

• **Lester First President of National Association**—J. T. Andrews, Waxahachie,

Texas, was elected president pro-tem of the board of directors and Carl Williams, of Jackson, Tenn., secretary pro-tem.

After the transaction of certain business, the board named the following as officers of the new association: Garner M. Lester, president; John C. Thompson, vice-president; Carl Williams, secretary-treasurer. After being re-elected president for a number of years, Lester requested that someone else take over the reins of that organization. John C. Thompson succeeded him in the office of president.

Under Lester's capable leadership the National Cotton Ginners' Conference and the National Cotton Ginners' Association served our great industry unselfishly and well. We firmly believe that had it not been for the untiring efforts of such men as Garner M. Lester and others, the ginning industry would have been so badly crippled that it would have taken many, many years to recover.

• **Many Able Leaders**—After John C. Thompson came other great leaders, among them Retiring President W. O. Fortenberry of Lubbock, Texas, a man who has won the admiration and support of ginners throughout the Belt. The new president of the Association destined to carry on the effective work of his predecessors, is J. F. (Skeet) McLaurin, of Bennettsville, S. C.

Events during the 19 years that have passed since the National Ginners' Conference was set up have demonstrated the need for active state ginners' organizations. They are imperative, but the voice of all the ginners has been and will continue to be most impressive when it comes through the national ginners' organization—the one organization that deals exclusively in federal government matters and is recognized and respected in official Washington.

Farm Expenses on Increase With Rising Farm Income

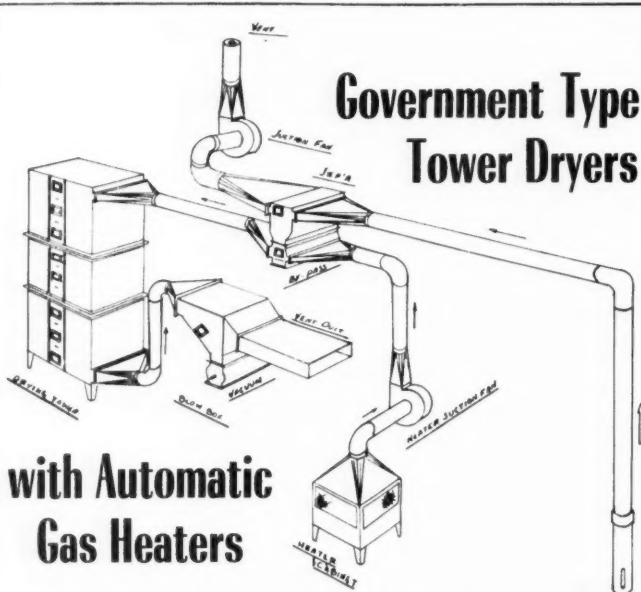
Although the national gross farm income in 1951 hit a new high of \$32,791,000,000, so did farm production expenses, leaving a net income of only \$14,900,000,000, or some \$2,000,000,000 less than the postwar high in 1947, according to BAE-USDA.

The western states of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana ran up a total of more than \$5,910,000,000 in cash receipts from farm marketings. This was \$609,000,000 more than in 1950. The receipts included nearly \$2,814,000,000 from livestock, and more than \$3,096,000,000 from crops.

California maintained its position with the largest total cash receipts from farm marketings last year. Iowa ranked second, Texas third, and Illinois fourth.

In Nevada, Arizona, Wyoming, and Utah, increases of 20 percent or more in farm income occurred. Increases in receipts from cattle and calves were most important in Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah, while cotton showed the biggest increase in Arizona.

In Oregon, Washington, and Colorado, total cash receipts were up 5 or 6 percent. In each of these states, increases of close to 20 percent in livestock receipts were partly offset by lower crop receipts. For the nation as a whole, livestock and livestock products produced \$19,600,000,000, compared to \$13,200,000,000 from crops.



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2. Volume of Hot Air.

3. Length of exposure within the dryer.

4. Temperature of the entering and discharging elements.

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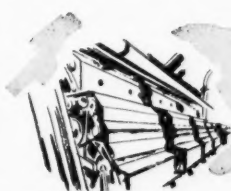
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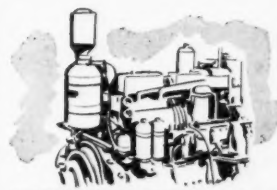
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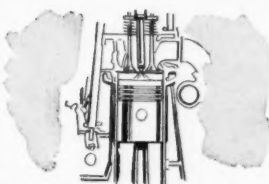
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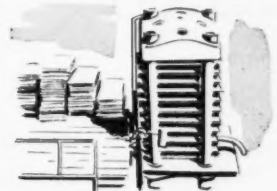
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Prices, Margins, Acreage, Etc.

Soybean Highlights

■ If farmers carry out March 1 intentions, a record 15.5 million acres will be planted this year. Crushings October through March this year totaled 135.8 million bushels.

● **Soybean Prices Down**—Soybean prices have declined and at the end of April were only a little above the October average of \$2.80 per bushel at Illinois country points. This is in sharp contrast with

last year when soybeans advanced nearly \$1 per bushel from an average of \$2.30 in October to the ceiling of \$3.25 per bushel in March at Illinois country points. Farm prices averaged \$2.75 per bushel October-April this season or about 3 cents under the average for the same months of 1950-51. However, in the October-December quarter this season farm prices averaged \$2.74, or over 30 cents above last season. Farm prices averaged \$2.72 per bushel in April or 40 cents below April 1951. Farmers placed 11.1 million bushels of 1951 crop soybeans under price support this season compared with 14.8 million last season.

● **Processors' Margin Small**—Because of large stocks of edible oil, soybean oil prices averaged sharply lower this season. Soybean oil averaged 11.6 cents per pound at crushing plants October-April

this season compared with 19.1 cents the same months last season. Although soybean meal has been at the ceiling of \$74 from October to the latter part of April, which was \$11 above last year, it was not enough to offset the lower oil prices. The ceiling price of oil was recently lowered from 20.5 cents per pound to 16.5 cents and then suspended. The ceiling price of soybean meal was recently increased to \$81 per ton, bulk, basis Decatur. Assuming outturns equivalent to the average of all the soybean crushers, as reported by the Census Bureau for March 1952, the cost of a bushel of soybeans at the end of April was about equal to the market price of the oil and meal obtained from a bushel of soybeans. The following prices were used: oil at central western crushing plants at 9 cents per pound, ceiling price of soybean meal at Decatur of \$81 per ton bulk, and No. 2 Yellow soybeans at Illinois country points at \$2.82 per bushel.

● **Soybean Crush Near Record High**—Crushings of soybeans as reported by the Census Bureau totaled 135.8 million bushels October through March this season. This is 3.5 million less than in the same months of 1950-51 but 33.2 million more than in 1949-50. Crushings in the October-December quarter at 67.8 million were slightly above the same quarter a year ago but were below a year ago in the January-March quarter.

● **Exports Smaller**—Exports of soybeans the first half of the season amounted to 11.8 million bushels compared with 16.6 million the first half of 1950-51 and 8.3 million the first half of 1949-50. Of the exports this season, 2.5 million bushels were shipped to Canada, 1.5 million each to Netherlands and Belgium, 1.3 million to France, 1.7 million to Formosa, 2.1 to Japan, and smaller amounts to other countries. Exports of soybean oil, October-February this season, totaled 140.7 million pounds as against 126.3 million the same months of 1950-51.

● **Stocks Down**—Stocks of soybeans in all positions on April 1, 1952 were estimated at nearly 130 million bushels. While this is 13 million below the same date a year ago, it is 8 million above the total two years ago. Stocks by positions are somewhat different this year from a year ago. Farm and country elevator stocks are at record levels while processor and terminal stocks are sharply lower than a year ago. Farm stocks at 60 million were 12 million above a year ago but processor stocks at 43 million were 20 million below.

● **Increased 1952 Acreage Indicated**—A record total of 15.5 million acres of soybeans will be planted in 1952 if farmers carry out their March 1 planting intentions. This compares with 14.8 million planted last year and 15.1 million planted in 1950. Shifts in acreage from last year were indicated by reductions in the heavy producing East North Central States and increases in the West North Central and South Central States. If about the same proportion of the total acreage is harvested for beans as in the past two years, the harvested acreage would be about 13.8 million acres. If this acreage is realized and 1946-50 average yields by states are attained, the 1952 crop would be about 272 million bushels.

● **Rodents are the greatest competitors to human life causing more human deaths than all the wars in history.**

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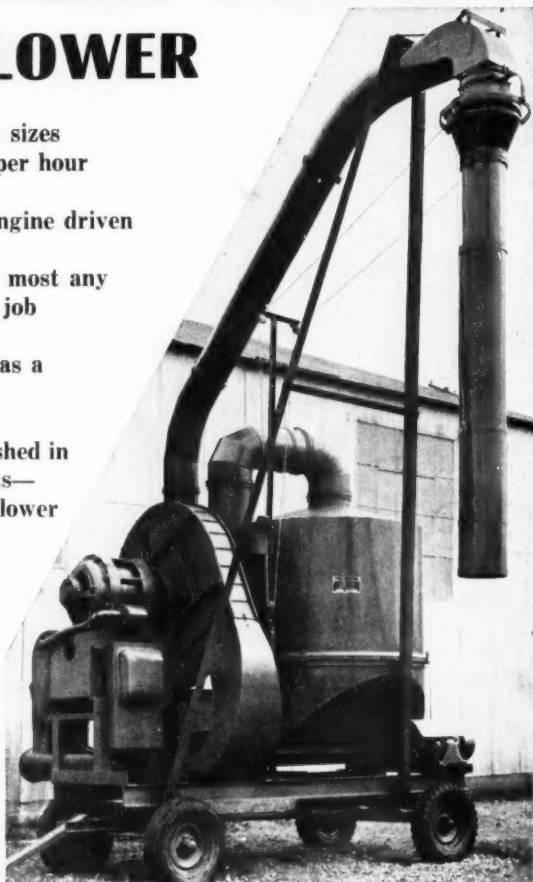
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W. J. Ely Is Re-entering The Ginning Business

A few years back W. J. Ely of Snyder, Texas, stumbled onto some oil in his section of the state and not long after that retired from the gin business.

We don't think the oil has run out, but Bill's patience with "doing nothing," to quote him direct, has. Last week the



W. J. ELY

former president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and director of the National Cotton Council announced that he is re-entering the gin business at Bovina, Texas, in Parmer County.

He and three other men, among them E. L. Morrison of Sweetwater, made a deal for 15 acres of land for the gin site at Bovina and construction of a new 4-90 outfit will begin soon. The plant, to be known as the Morrison-Ely Gin Company, will be ready for operation well in advance of the 1952 ginning season.

Ely is one of the state's best and most popular ginners and will receive a hearty welcome back into the fraternity. In some quarters the oil business is considered a little more profitable than ginning—but the odds are Ely doesn't think it is half as exciting. Welcome home, Bill.

Texas Specialist Urges Raising Acre Yields

Weather conditions over most of Texas so far this year have not been favorable for heavy crop production. Despite the weather handicaps, says M. K. Thornton, chemist for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, farmers can increase the output of their farms by using a combination of good farming practices.

He points out that raising the per acre yield amounts to the same thing as increasing the size of a farm. The big difference is that the expansion is made vertically instead of horizontally. Generally, he adds, the net profit from this type of expansion is much greater per acre than when the farm is expanded in size. The higher production output is often made with little or no more equipment and too, labor requirement need not necessarily be greatly increased.

For vertically increasing farm production, he first suggests using a balanced cropping system that fits the farm. He

points out that row crops are more expensive to produce for usually more labor and machinery are needed; therefore, excessive use of such crops should be avoided. The cropping and livestock programs for the farm unit should also be balanced so as to more fully utilize labor and equipment the year-round. The cropping system should include the planting of some deep rooted legumes and the acreage should be sufficient to furnish forage for the farm's livestock. He recommends the use of fertilizer under the legumes to insure a successful crop yield.

In most areas of Texas, the specialist recommends the use of fertilizers for boosting crop yields. He believes soils should be tested and that if the recommendations, based on the tests, are followed the greatest benefits will

be derived from the use of the fertilizers. The lack of organic matter in many of Texas' soils is also a limiting factor in raising crop yields and this may be corrected by the application of organic fertilizers or by including legumes and grasses in the rotation system for the farm.

Thornton says if these suggestions are followed, production on most farms can be increased from 25 to 40 percent without too much difficulty. The greater per acre yields will result in more net income, the maintenance of soil fertility, soil and water conservation and the crops needed to meet the demand from a rapidly increasing population of animals and people.

It all adds up, says Thornton, to better rural living and more prosperous rural communities.

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Industrial Leaders to Speak At ACMI Annual Convention

Talks by industrial leaders appraising current issues and developments in relation to prospects for the cotton textile industry will highlight the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., May 15-17, it has been announced.

The opening session on Thursday afternoon, May 15 will be featured by a report by C. C. Hertwig, ACMI president, who will review the events of the last year, explain the policies of the Institute and discuss the issues and problems that now confront the industry. Roger Fleming, executive secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation, will evaluate current events from the standpoint of agriculture. The present situation and future outlook as seen by industry will be discussed by B. B. Jennings, president of Socony-Vacuum, world's second largest producer of oil and petroleum products. On Thursday evening all attending the convention will be the guests at a reception by the DuPont Company.

On Friday morning, May 16, the program will be devoted to a discussion of the industry's future in light of the general economic situation and the world-wide textile depression. The session will be opened by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, noted economist, who was chairman of President Truman's Economic Council and resigned that post due to policy disagreements.

Nourse's talk will be followed by a

forum at which four experts will take stock of the industry's current position, its problems, marketing trends and future developments. Brig. General Robert B. Hollis, chief of the New York Quartermaster Procurement Office, will discuss the military uses and requirements of textiles. John Quirk, vice-president of the National Foreign Trade Council, will analyze the effect of foreign development on international trade in textiles. Galen B. Price, manager of the Purchasing and Research Department of the Ford Motor Company, will analyze the situation in industrial textiles. A leading authority on retailing will report on market developments and outlook for wearing apparel, household items and similar textile consumer goods.

On Friday evening the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will be hosts to ACMI members and guests at a reception which will be feature an all-cotton fashion show by McCall's Magazine.

Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia will be the speaker at the Saturday morning session. His talk will be followed by the annual business meeting and election of officers.

Shell Chemical Purchases Julius Hyman & Company

Shell Chemical Corporation has completed arrangements to purchase the stock of Julius Hyman & Company of Denver, Colo., and has concluded an agreement with the Velsicol Corporation

of Chicago for exclusive rights world-wide, to aldrin and dieldrin, important agricultural insecticides, it was announced this week by Jan Oostermeyer, president.

Shell Chemical has marketed aldrin and dieldrin ever since their commercial introduction in 1950, at which time they were manufactured by Julius Hyman & Company. On March 17, 1952, however, following lengthy litigation, a court order granted patent rights on the insecticides to Velsicol Corporation.

Julius Hyman & Company will continue to be operated under its present name, Oostermeyer said. "We expect not only to continue production of aldrin and dieldrin," he added, "but also to accelerate developments of new products."

Aldrin and dieldrin are widely used to control cotton insects, including the boll weevil.

Rotary Hoe to Rescue of California Growers

Ray Provost, field manager for Producers Cotton Oil Company, Fresno, Calif., this week credited the rotary hoe with being responsible for a surprisingly small amount of replanting of cotton after rains crusted the soil.

Each year, Provost said, California farmers are improving their cotton cultivation techniques and their handling of all the various kinds of cotton production equipment. He asserted this improvement in the mastery of tools is an indication that the state's cotton farmers will continue to maintain high production levels in years to come.

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WRITE FOR SCREW CONVEYOR CATALOG NO. 300A TODAY

Words of Wisdom

We ran across this item in our May 1, 1937 issue. It is applicable today as it was then:

On the wall of a mill office down in South Carolina our correspondent found the following placard of wisdom:

A Father's Advice

My son, never speak unkindly of price-cutters. Never knock them, because God made them the same as He made the crabs, hornets, lizards, ants, roaches, centipedes, fleas, lice, bugs, skunks and other unpleasant creatures. In His inscrutable wisdom He made them. Why He made them, only He knows. Someday He may enlighten us, but up to now I'll be damned if I understand.

Need for Thick Cotton Emphasized in Georgia

With cotton chopping work well under way in the southern half of Georgia, E. C. Westbrook, Georgia Extension Service cotton specialist, warned farmers that "thick stands of cotton are synonymous with high per acre yields."

Through most of May, Westbrook continued, workers in cotton fields will be making decisions that are to determine to a large extent the per acre yields to be made this fall.

Calling attention to experiences of Georgia's most successful cotton farmers, the specialist pointed out that 25,000 to 30,000 plants per acre constitute a good stand. "This is about twice as many plants as will be found in a large percentage of our cotton fields," he said. "Leaving two plants per hill in hills 12 inches apart in three foot rows will give 29,000 plants per acre. Two plants per hill, 12 inches apart in three and one-half foot rows will give 25,000 plants. Three plants per hill, 12 inches apart in four foot rows gives 30,000 plants per acre."

Citing one of the important features of thick stands, Westbrook said that plenty of cotton on the land brings about early blooming. Approximately 95 percent of the cotton produced comes from blooms that open the first five weeks of the blooming period. Of blooms that open the first week, 94 out of 100 produce bolls. In the second week, only 77 blooms out of 100 produce bolls, and the percentage continues to drop at a rate that results in only 13 bolls out of 100 blooms the fifth week.

As a final warning, Westbrook urged farmers to delay cotton chopping until the cotton plants stopped dying from the weather usually occurring in the spring. He also explained that it is a good practice to leave more plants than will be needed since some will be lost through cultivation and disease.

• The farm scrap collection drive has already yielded 528,000 tons of scrap metal, and if the million-ton expectations are realized, the drive will contribute more than three-fourths of the scrap required to produce the steel that goes into one year's output of new farm machinery, according to USDA.

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You know now that you will need cotton ties to complete your baling operations. Order them *now* and save yourself those last minute worries about delivery.

When you order, specify U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties. They are the South's most popular bale ties because they are most dependable. They are made by the world's largest producer of bale ties in the South's largest steel mill. And they're designed of tough, strong steel to resist internal strain and external abrasion—they do *not* cut through at the buckles.

Conveniently located warehouses in the Cotton Belt have ample stocks of U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties on hand for immediate delivery. Order your requirements at once.

Look for the "T"
on the buckle of genuine
U-S-S ARROW COTTON TIES



● The standard bundle of U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths, without buckles.

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UNITED STATES STEEL COMPANY, FAIRFIELD, ALABAMA
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U-S-S ARROW COTTON TIES 
UNITED STATES STEEL

Charles L. Williams, Jr., New North Texas Field Representative for Cotton Council

Charles L. Williams, Jr. of Dallas, Texas, has been named North Texas field representative for the National Cotton Council.

Williams, whose father has been in the cotton insurance business in Dallas for more than 25 years, was graduated in 1950 from Texas A. & M. College, majoring in history and economics. After receiving his degree, he went on a tour of active duty with the Air Force, in which service he now holds a lieutenant's reserve commission.

For the past year and a half, Williams has been a management trainee for the Proctor and Gamble Company. His wife, Martha, is a native of Texarkana and an SMU graduate. They have one son, Charles III. They will make their home in Dallas.

As North Texas field representative, Williams will work closely with Carlton Power, the Cotton Council's supervisor for the western area of the Cotton Belt.

Expect 5,000 at Annual Meeting Of Delta Council on May 15

Three outstanding speakers in diverse fields of interest will address some 5,000 expected Delta Council members and guests at the seventeenth annual meeting of the organization on May 15. The Delta Council assembly will be in the Whitfield Gymnasium on the Delta State Teachers College campus at Cleveland.

Featured speakers will be Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, a notable in the field of national and international affairs, William Faulkner of Mississippi, one of America's outstanding authors, and Erig. Gen. Peter A. Feringa, president of the Mississippi River Commission and eminent flood control authority.

The annual meeting will be called to order at 10 a.m. Gen. Feringa's address will be a highlight of the morning assembly. Both Gov. Byrnes and Faulkner will speak to the Delta Council membership during the afternoon session.

Mississippi's Gov. Hugh White will introduce Gov. Byrnes and Dr. Robert J. Farley, dean of Law School at the University of Mississippi, will introduce Faulkner. W. T. McKinney, past president of Delta Council and current chairman of the organization's flood control committee, will introduce Gen. Feringa.

The address of welcome will be made by Dr. W. M. Kethley, Delta State president and first Delta Council president. Sam Coker of Yazoo City will give the response as immediate past president.

Hon. Walter Sillers, chairman of the resolutions committee, will present 1952-53 resolutions to the assembly. In the morning session, Maury S. Knowlton of Perthshire will give the annual president's address.

O. B. Wooten to Receive USDA Award

O. B. Wooten, agricultural engineer at Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., will receive the USDA's Superior Service Award on May 15. It will be presented to Wooten in ceremonies at the Sylvan Theater, Washington Monument Grounds, Washington, D. C.

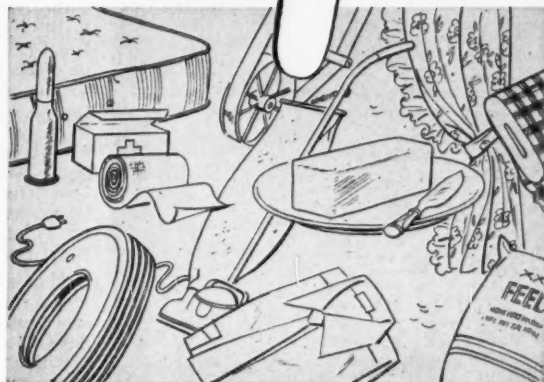
The agricultural engineer wins the award for his outstanding work in the development of simplified spray machinery for use in cotton. The machine is easy to construct and is used on a regular tractor cultivator.

A recent USDA bulletin reports that the new type rig makes possible the application of insecticides simultaneously with cultivation. Once the equipment is assembled on the tractor, it is not dismounted until the cotton is laid by.

The design developed in the USDA-Mississippi research has been adopted and used by a number of commercial manufacturers. It is estimated that 50,000 of the new sprayers were sold in the Delta area alone in 1951. Further widespread use throughout the Cotton Belt is anticipated this season.

Wooten worked closely with entomologists at the Delta Station in developing the spray rig. A graduate of Mississippi State, he has been working on the regional cotton mechanization project at Stoneville for the past five years. He has been active in designing and constructing spray machinery for insect control, defoliation, and weed control.

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Cotton produces feed for livestock, foods for your table, explosives for national defense and textiles that are unrivaled for beauty, variety, comfort, washability, durability and economy.

Cotton serves as the raw material of a

thousand uses. And as scientists continue to find new applications for cotton's usefulness, the list lengthens year by year.

The growing, ginning, marketing, warehousing, transportation and spinning or processing of cotton provides a direct livelihood for hundreds of thousands of men and women all over the world. It affects indirectly the welfare of additional hundreds of millions.

Yes, you can put your finger on cotton products—and on cotton's benefits, too. They're all around you.

May 12-17

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK

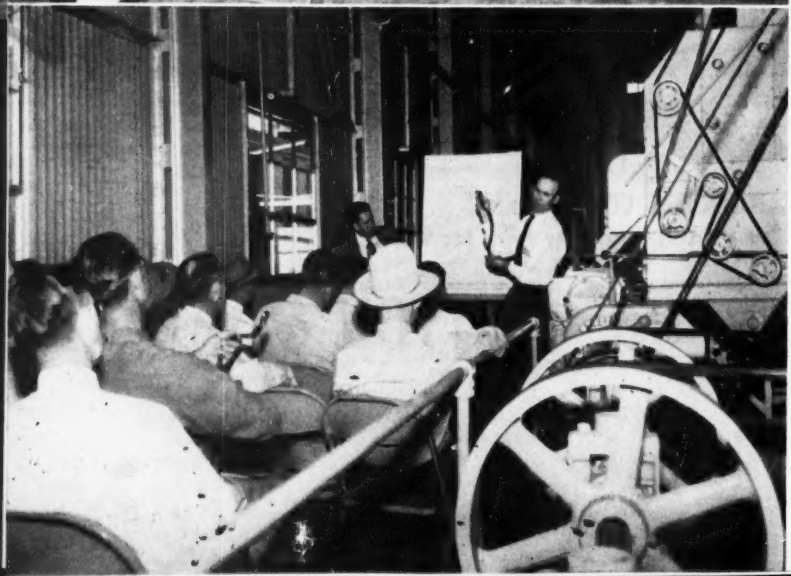
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Texas Ginners' Schools

(Continued from Page 31)

• **Operation and Maintenance** — Subjects discussed included gin stand operation, heaters, dryers, fans, extractor-feeders, lint cleaners, and other gin equipment. Not overlooked at the schools was the important matter of plant and equipment maintenance. Ample time was given during the classes for questions and answers, and there were many.

• **Everybody Benefited**—The ginners who attended the schools now have a better appreciation of how far the gin machinery manufacturers actually have gone in the unprecedented drive to overcome the tough problems that cropped up with mechanized harvest. The schools also provided the manufacturers with a wonderful opportunity to obtain the gin operators' all-important viewpoint on machine performance, and it can be expected that from these schools will come improvements and further refinements of gin equipment that will benefit the entire cotton industry.

The gin machinery people provided cold drinks for the ginners and served them lunch on both days. There were no entertainment features and the schools were exactly what they were designed to be—all business and no play.

"I think everybody concerned got some real value out of the schools," Bush commented. "The manufacturers learned about some of the problems of the ginners and the ginners in turn obtained a better understanding of the problems the manufacturers face."

"One thing is certain: the ginners who attended the schools know that the manufacturers have a real interest in their problems. The manufacturers are building the best equipment they know how to make, and the ginning industry can

Photoviews of Cotton Ginners' Schools

■ **TOP:** Another class at the Mitchell plant. The instructor is Pete Freeman.

■ **CENTER:** Alfred M. Pendleton is shown talking to ginners at the opening of the Lummus Cotton Gin Co. school on April 30.

■ **BOTTOM:** Woodrow Walker, manager of the Lummus branch in Dallas, is shown instructing one of the classes on April 30.

C.G.&OMPRESS Photos.

Photoviews of Cotton Ginner's Schools

■ **TOP:** Shown here is the class at the Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Company school, held May 5-6. The instructor is G. A. Ream.

■ **CENTER:** The Continental Gin Company school was held May 7-8. Ed Bush is shown (with microphone) making the opening remarks on the first day.

■ **BOTTOM:** Ginners at the Continental school hear Alf Pendleton discuss fire insurance, accident prevention, the four-point ginning program and pink bollworm control.

C.G.&M Press Photos

depend on them to make continuing improvements.

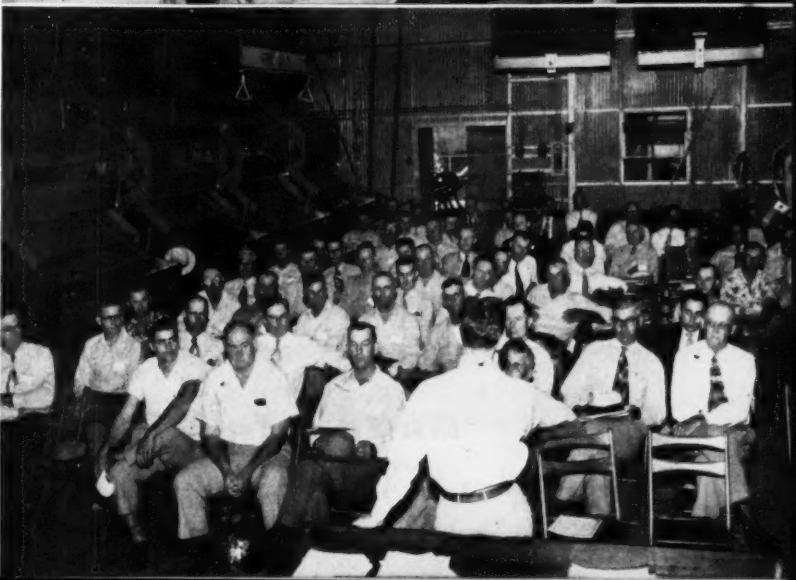
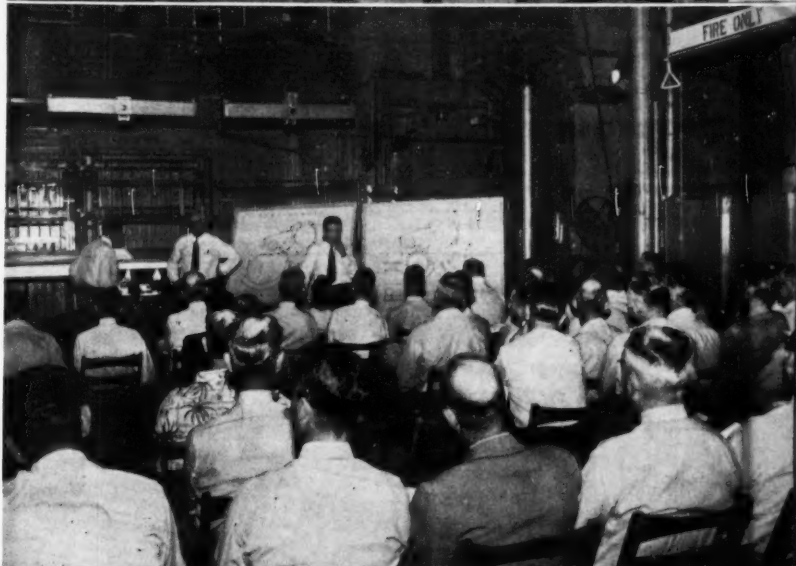
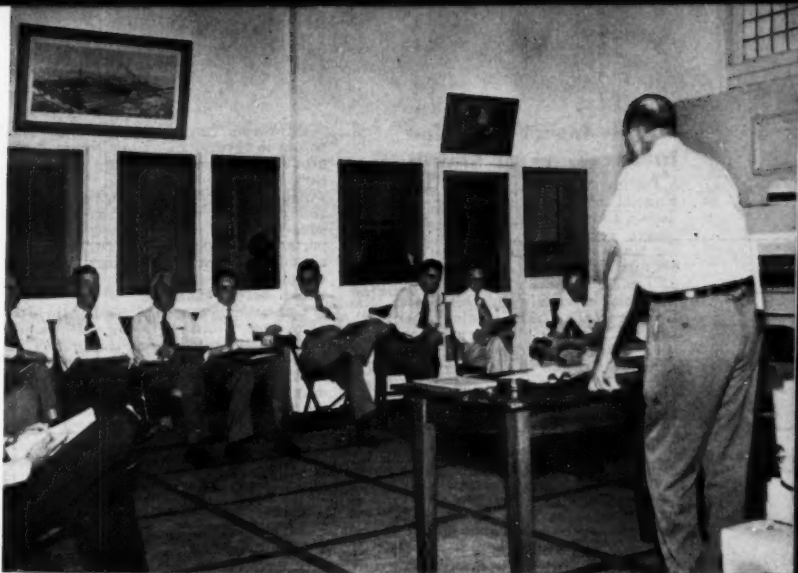
"The schools were a success, and I am sure those who attended will know better how to operate their plants this year. We are already looking forward to bigger and better schools next year and will again place emphasis on getting the actual gin operators to attend. As the schools grow in size and scope, the ginning industry in Texas will be able to give the farmers of the state a ginning service second to none in the Belt."

• **Cotton Classing Schools**—A feature of the ginning schools were two classing schools held April 29-30 and May 6-7 at USDA's Cotton Branch office in Dallas. Sam W. Martin, officer in charge of the Dallas classing office, was in charge. The function of the Smith-Doxey cotton classing service was explained to the ginners and they were told how the cotton standards were set up. They were also given actual instruction on how to evaluate ginning results as measured in terms of cotton quality, grades, and staple length.

French Morocco Doubles Flaxseed Output in '51

Production of flaxseed in French Morocco has been placed at 1,236,000 bushels in 1951, almost double that of 1950, but still less than half the record 1949 crop of 2,383,000 bushels, according to reports from USDA. Area sown to flaxseed in 1951 totaled 187,800 acres against 145,800 in the previous year.

Of the total flaxseed crop, about one-half was crushed locally, producing from 5,500 to 6,500 short tons of linseed oil. During 1951 linseed oil exports amounted to 2,808 tons, of which 2,248 tons was taken by France. The remainder of the oil, except for about 550 tons for local consumption, probably will be exported by the end of May. Approximately 475,000 bushels of seed was available for export, of which 155,267 bushels was exported during 1951, principally to France, and the remainder probably will be shipped to France during the first half of 1952.



Cotton Insect Situation In Texas, As of May 6

During the latter part of April substantial rains fell in many areas of Texas, thus relieving to some extent the severe general drouth that had existed for many months. However, only spotted showers fell and drouthy conditions still exist in some western and southern sections, especially in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The prolonged drouth followed by April rains and continued cool weather has delayed planting and growth of cotton in most central, northern and eastern areas of the state. Planting and growth of cotton are in various stages of development from dry planted to blooming in South Texas. These conditions are favorable for insect development and damage to cotton.

In spite of the cool weather, boll weevils are already emerging from hibernation cages at Waco and College Station in normal or slightly above normal numbers for this time of the year. Last week several weevils were found in cotton fields near Waco and College Station.

Twenty times as many cotton fleahoppers have emerged from hibernation cages at Waco this year as had emerged at this time last year. A few fields in the Lower Valley and in Jim Wells County already have damaging infestations of fleahoppers which need insecticidal control. Thrips have caused light to heavy damage in spotted sections of South Texas, especially in the Coastal Bend Area, and as far north as College Station.

Cutworms have destroyed stands of cotton in several fields in Central Texas around Waco and replanting was necessary. Very young cotton should be watched closely for cutworms and control measures used when necessary to save the stand. This is particularly important in fields where weeds have been abundant or where legumes were not completely destroyed at least three weeks before planting.

Unseasonably warm weather in January and February along with ample surface moisture during April has resulted in an early luxuriant growth of various weeds and some crops such as evening primrose, horsemint, bluebonnets, alfalfa and other legumes. These serve as ideal host plants for cotton fleahoppers and thrips, and to a lesser degree for bollworms, aphids and other injurious insects which later migrate to cotton.

Because of a mild winter and an early growth of weeds and other host plants for early season cotton insect pests, serious damage to cotton may be expected in some areas in the near future. If favorable weather conditions continue these insects may migrate in large numbers to cotton when weeds and early season legumes begin to mature. It is essential that cotton fields be observed closely and control measures be applied promptly when needed.

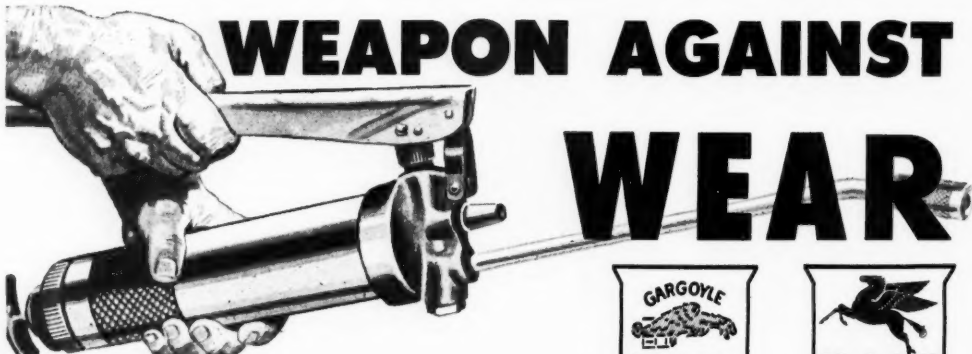
Farmers are urged to inspect their spraying or dusting machines and make repairs if necessary. Sufficient insecticides should be available for at least three and perhaps four early season applications. Insecticide supplies are adequate

for present needs and the price is comparatively low. Supplies may not be adequate later if weather conditions should be favorable for widespread outbreaks of cotton insect pests. Every farmer should be prepared and should urge his neighbors to join in a community-wide program for early-season cotton insect control. For details of the early-season insect control program ask your County Agent for a copy of Extension Circular 182 "Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects in Texas 1952."—Reported by K.P. Ewing, USDA, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; A. C. Gunter, Texas Extension Service; and Dr. H. G. Johnston, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

India's 1951-52 Castor Bean Outlook Reported

The official estimates of acreage and production of India's 1951-52 castor bean crop has been reported to USDA at 1,423,000 acres and 116,500 short tons, respectively. Current output is at the same level as the revised 1950-51 crop of 116,500 tons, although area was up slightly from the 1,378,000 acres sown last season.

Trade sources believe India has an exportable surplus of 56,000 tons of castor beans. To conserve the oilcake in the country, and, at the same time, utilize the crushing capacity already established, the government will continue to encourage export of castor oil rather than castor beans.



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MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY

Rep. Hope of Kansas to Be Cotton Congress Speaker

Congressman Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Agriculture since 1932, will be one of the featured speakers at the thirteenth annual American Cotton Congress, June 19-21, at Houston, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro,



CLIFFORD R. HOPE

general chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, has announced. (Heretofore known as the Cotton Research Congress, the name of this annual event recently was changed to American Cotton Congress.—Ed.)

Co-author of the Research and Marketing Act for cotton and other agricultural research, Congressman Hope is believed by many observers to be the most likely choice for Secretary of Agriculture if the next administration is Republican. Among many agricultural activities, he is a member of the national committee on boys and girls club work, received the 1946 American Farm Bureau award for distinguished service to agriculture, and was made Honorary American Farmer by the Future Farmers of America in 1950.

A discussion of international trade by Lamar Fleming, Jr., president, Anderson, Clayton & Co., will be another feature of the Congress, which will have its business sessions and extensive exhibits at the Rice Hotel in Houston.

Other features of the Congress, to be announced soon, will include a tour of a cotton research laboratory; panel discussions of current production, insect control and ginning practices; and a tour and field demonstration at a large cotton production unit near Houston.

Vegetable Oils Production Increases in Peru in '51

Peru's production of vegetable oils in 1951 consisted entirely of an estimated 31,640 short tons of cottonseed oil, an increase of more than one-half from the 1950 output of 20,510 tons, reports USDA.

Small quantities of peanuts and sunflower seed are grown, but production

of these crops has not reached commercial proportions. Most promising of the new crops in Peru is the African oil palm, and any prospect for greatly increased vegetable oil production from domestic materials may be dependent upon its culture. In 1951, Peru produced some 10,300 tons of vegetable lard.

World Flaxseed Output Smallest Since 1946

World flaxseed production in 1951 is now believed to have been the smallest since 1946. The crop is placed at 124.2 million bushels on the basis of the latest information available to USDA, compared with 134.2 million in 1950

and the prewar average of 133.5 million bushels.

The loss of 10.6 million bushels from the preliminary estimate is explained largely by the sharp reduction in the estimate of the Argentine crop. The estimates of the harvests in the U.S. and Canada have been revised downward slightly, but this loss has been counterbalanced largely by the increases in the estimates for Uruguay, total Africa, and Europe.

The decrease in world production of almost 10 million bushels from 1950 likewise is largely the result of the short Argentine crop. Decreases in the U.S. and India were offset by expanded output in Canada, Uruguay, Europe, Africa, and possibly the Soviet Union.

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DDT DUSTS AND SPRAY: Dusts are available in strengths of 5% and 10% DDT . . . with or without sulfur. Spray contains 2 lbs. of DDT per gallon.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators—pumps, hull-packer, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver liners, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Rolls — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Filter Presses — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Screw Presses — 36" Chandler Huller — Carver Link Tailing Beater — Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—Immediate removal. One complete cottonseed oil mill. Good number of French screw presses and Anderson expellers. Oil mill parts. See us for information or anything needed in the oil mill line.—Temple Machinery Supply Co., Temple, Texas.

FOR SALE—Immediate delivery, the oil mill machinery at Villa Rica, Ga., and at Easley Oil Mill, Easley, S. C. Set 36" Davidson-Kennedy ball bearing rolls. One Carver 36" hull purifier, with fan and Cyclone, 1-2x24 filter press. One 75 h.p. Fairbanks motor, 3-phase 60 cycle, 2200 volts, 700 speed. One Atlanta Utility 36" seed cleaner. One set automatic dump and registering meal scales. One No. 146 cake breaker. One set 62" 4-high Buckeye cooker. One set French accumulators. One French 4-plunger hydraulic pump. One Davidson-Kennedy right hand full hydraulic cake former, 4-15 box, 35" cake space, hydraulic presses. One set 42" ball bearing rolls. One 36" Davidson-Kennedy barr huller, also one complete 4-press and one complete 6-press hydraulic oil mill equipment, owned and for sale by J. E. Lipscomb, Box 716, Greenville, S. C.

Need some help on locating additional personnel? A classified advertisement in the "Press" will get you quick results. Write to ginners and oil millers from California to the Carolinas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

GOOD USED AIR BLAST GINS—5-80 saw Murray, loose roll, glass front, direct connected gins. 5-80 saw Murray steel B. B. 9" mote conveyor standard direct connected gins with first class lint-flue. 4-80 saw Munger ball bearing direct connected gins with lint-flue. 4-80 saw Lummus "automatic" gins, complete with lint-flue and condenser. 4-70 saw Munger gins. 4-70 saw Pratt gins. Tell us your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One complete 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter gin. LeRoi engine power. Excellent condition. Insufficient cotton raised to justify continued operation.—Toller Bros., Fort Smith, Ark.

COTTON GIN BUILDINGS—All steel—completely prefabricated, ready to bolt together. Can be modified for any type of gin operation, for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.A.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone Randolph 5615.

FOR SALE—Mitchell machinery: 4-66" super units like new, \$750.00 each. Conveyor-distributor, \$650.00. Gas burner 1,000,000 BTU, \$450.00. Ready to load.—G. N. Irish, P. O. Box 1567, Muskogee, Okla.

FOR SALE—Above floor right hand metal lint flue for 4-80 air blast Munger gins. 4-80 saw Munger, direct connected, metal frame, wood type air blast gins. Shafting 2-15/16", 2-7/16", 1-15/16"; heavy and light type floor stands with bearings. 45" Continental suction fan. Write Lowake Gin Co., Lowake, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four stand Continental cotton gin (3-70 and 1-80) saw Munger ball bearing; steel Mitchell extractor feeders; F.E.C. belt distributor, double box hydraulic press, ram and case, E.J. tramper, belt pump. Powered with 80 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel, cold start model 32. All in first class condition and must be seen to appreciate. Priced to sell.—Curtis C. Wright, 323 N. 15th St., Fort Smith, Ark.

COMPLETE GINS FOR SALE, for removal—One 4-80 saw Murray plant, complete with double extraction, glass front gins, drying system, electric power, etc., with or without all steel building. One 4-80 saw 1937 model Cen-Tennial outfit, steel direct connected gins, extracting feeders, conveyor distributor, condenser with good steel bound press, 15-ton, 9' x 34' Fairbanks scale, 100 h.p., 2200 volt motor with V-belt drive. Complete plant as it stands, less buildings, \$5,500.00.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—4 Cen-Tennial extractor-feeders in good condition. All metal, \$750 for the four, F.O.B. our plant.—Arlington Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Ga.

FOR SALE—One 1936 Gullett mechanical tramper, \$300.00. Four 1931 model 80-saw brush Continental gin stands, double-breasts, \$400.00 for all. One 1941 66" Conv. Mitchell cleaner \$350.00.—T. J. Hays, Hollandale, Miss.

FOR SALE—72" Murray incline cleaner, 7-cyl. 60" Murray dropper, Murray big reel drier and gas burner (only 500 bales have been run through this drier). 72" Murray condenser. 72" Lummus condenser.—Hatch Coop Gin Co., Hatch, N. M.

FOR SALE—4-80 Hardwicke-Etter extractor feeders, 3 years old. 1-90 Hardwicke-Etter extractor feeder, one year old. Guaranteed first class operating condition.—R. E. Coleman, Cottonwood Gin Co., Lake Arthur, N. M.

FOR SALE—5-70 saw Continental, brush, I.S.B. gins with model 30 fronts. The saws on these gins have only ginned 4,900 bales. Five 60" convertible Mitchell extractor feeders, V-belt drive. Five 70-saw belt distributor, condenser, and lint flue. All for \$1,500.00. This equipment is in good condition. The stands or the feeders, either one alone, would be cheap at that price.—Davis Gin, Eldorado, Okla.

FOR SALE—Modern, well equipped 4-80 Continental gin plant, model C V-belt drive brush gins with "30" fronts, new Mitchell special super units, 2-cylinder Murray saw, 1-2x24 filter press, steel press, steel condenser and tramper, good 1947 M-M 6-cylinder 245 h.p. butane engine, Mitchell drying system, iron-clad gin building new 1948, modern 4-room manager's residence, housing for crew, 5,000-bale location in Bailey County, Texas (Stegall Community). Price \$47,500. Contact: N. B. Embury, Box 768, Littlefield, Texas, phone 978.

FOR SALE—Murray up-press, steel bound, with automatic tramper, ram and casing in good condition. Also two three-drum Murray cleaners, one equipped with boll breaker, both complete with pulleys.—New Model Gin, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—At very low prices, several gin plants located in central Oklahoma. Will sell machinery only or entire plants to be moved.—Southwestern Cotton Co. Co., Oklahoma City, Box 1217, Phone 3-8311-Knippe.

FOR SALE—Best buys ever offered in Rio Grande Valley and South Texas cotton gins. Recent good rains assures good ginning season. Extra good ginning point will gin 3,000 or better, priced at \$50,000 with \$15,000 cash. Another good gin at point with 3,000 or better potential, being sacrificed at \$30,000 with \$12,500 cash. Many other good bargains. See or call M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box 1288, Phone No. 5-8555, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Double No. 5-8555, Corpus Christi, Texas. Continental gins. Four Continental extractor feeders. Two Continental steel-bound presses. Four BB Mitchell's. Two 6-cyl. new Tracy cleaners with Stacy butane dryer. Two Lummus seed scales. Two Anderson oil engines and all necessary equipment. Good iron clad buildings. Located in Lone Oak Hunt County. This gin is in first-class condition and can be purchased at a very low price. For complete description address T. T. Harrison, 4407 Dickason, St., Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 3-stand conveyor, Mitchell distributor with overflow shield, 1 3-cyl. 53" Mitchell pre-cleaner, 1 Murray V.S. 52" dropper, 1 40" Continental C.I. suction fan, 1 Continental up-right hydraulic pump, 3-70 Continental brush gin stands with lint flue and condenser, 1 Cameron tramper, 1 wood press with steel sills and ram, 1 Rembert 40" unloading fan, 1 set cotton bale scales, 1 set 30 ft. Howe scale, 18½-ton capacity with weighograph, 1 75 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine with drive shaft and clutch. This is all in excellent condition and priced to sell. Write or call Mildred Foley, Eufaula, Okla.

SOME SPECIAL VALUES—Used and reconditioned equipment. One 14" Wichita wood burr machine, rebuilt like new. One 14" Hardwicke-Etter wood burr extractor. One 10" Lummus wood burr extractor, 4-66" standard Mitchell F.E.C. pressed steel flat belt extractor, 4-66" model "B" Mitchell's, 8-66" Continental double X model "D" extracting feeders. Several batteries of Hardwicke-Etter extracting feeders. One 52" 6 cylinder Murray steel straight line cleaner, 14th steel "fan type" cylinders. One 7-cylinder and one 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter ball bearing wood frame incline cleaners. One Murray "PH" steel bound press. Hydraulic Pumps: One Continental vertical triple. Two Murray horizontal triple with one pulley each. One Union triplex and one Lummus triplex each with two pulleys, or Lummus with chain drive and 10 h.p. motor. One 4-plunger rebuilt Reumier. One 52" Murray "MS" steel separator. One 50" Continental steel screen drum separator. One 48" Hardwicke-Etter wood dropper. One Fairbanks double hopper seed scale. One 25 h.p. vertical boiler with automatic gas burner. One 60 h.p. Allis-Chalmers, 2200 volt slip-ring motor, 900 r.p.m. One 50 h.p. G.E. 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m. motor. One 10 h.p., 220 volt Westinghouse 1200 r.p.m. motor. New Phelps and rebuilt fans, shafting, pulleys and transmission equipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

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| 1—250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 4—300 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring | 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring | 4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
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FOR SALE—1 80-saw allsteel Lummus ball bearing double moting gin stand, with necessary equipment for two-stand outfit. 1-40" all-steel ball bearing Lummus condenser, with steel supports, shafting and boxing. 2-36" Lummus ball bearing fans with other equipment, hydraulic press pump and ram and wood press. All for \$1,000 cash. In first class shape.—L. W. Jacob, Sr., Box 86, Robeline, La.

FOR SALE—Four 66" Mitchell standard flat belt drive pressed steel feeders. Also four Munger air-blast 80-saw gins you can buy for the price of the bearings. All in good condition.—Hiller's Gin, Elgin, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw air blast Munger double rib, huller gins. Steel frames, direct connected, chain couplings, complete with lint flue, ready to load. \$750.00. G. N. Irish, P. O. Box 1567, Muskogee, Okla.

FOR SALE—5 triple X, model C, 323 Continental extractor feeders. 1 Murray steel bound press, F.X., steel deck. 1 Murray steel packer. 1 Murray horizontal pump. 1 14 foot and one 10 foot Hardwick-Etter big burr machines. Hundreds of pulleys at half price.—Spencer's Cotton Gin Maintenance, 5 miles north Highway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One or more 80-saw P-3 Continental brush gins.—Orb Coffman, Goree, Texas.

WANTED—One 14" steel burr extractor. Write me what you have to offer.—Manor Gin, W. A. Hiller, Manor, Texas.

WANT TO BUY—Burr machine: Either 10 or 14 foot, wood. Write or contact John Guida, La Salle, Texas.

WANTED—Used all-steel gin building, steel press, steel 72" condenser, also 4- or 6-cyl. Jumbo machine.—W. C. High Gin, Tahoka, Texas.

WANTED—6 Carver 176-saw liners, in good condition. Advise price, location and condition.—Producers Coop. Oil Mill, P. O. Box 911, Oklahoma City, Okla.

BUYING AND SELLING good all-steel used gin machinery. Wanted cleaners, droppers, burr extracting feeders, 10 and 14 foot burr machines, fans, pinch conveyor, packers, condensers. Machinery must be in good shape. Some good buys on my lot now. Please give price and make of what you have for sale.—Spencer's Cotton Gin Maintenance, 5 miles north on Highway 81, Box 204, day and night phones, Georgetown, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Superintendent job in an Expeller Mill either French or Anderson screw presses. An experienced in all type of oil mill machinery, but prefer an expeller mill. Best of references furnished. Write Box "FD" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Job as gin manager. 25 years experience as manager and owner, four years as superintendent of gin plants for one of the largest cotton companies in the world. Write Box "EG" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

NEED GINNER—Must know how to operate and run Lummus gin. Consists of hot air dryers, extractor, cleaners, sterilizer, boiler. Twin City power. Good pay. Season ends Sept. 15.—Farmers Co-Op Gin, Box 278, Odem, Texas.

WANTED—Good ginner to operate Lummus outfit. Can use man for year around job if can qualify. When not ginning can use as tractor and truck mechanic, keeping up farm machinery and carpenter work. Good house with water and lights. References required.—E. F. Perry & Sons, Inc., Kelly, Ga.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS—Any size, any shape, for any desired use—warehouses, cotton seed houses, gin buildings, etc. Newest design, completely prefabricated and ready for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RAandolph 5615.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt model 1210-12A Moline engine 220 h.p. 2 rebuilt 8 x 9 4-cylinder Moline engines 150 h.p. 1 rebuilt 35 h.p. Moline engine. New Moline engines in stock for immediate delivery. Call us for parts and service day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 8 x 9, 4 cyl. 100 h.p. M-M (Twin City) engine, only ginned approximately 10,000 bales cotton, equipped with starter, generator, and in good condition.—Schrade Gin Co., 3 miles east Rowlett, Texas, Old Highway 47.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt 8 x 9 6-cylinder Minneapolis-Moline engine with starting equipment, natural gas or butane.—Ft. Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—MM Twin City 6-cylinder engine, 240 h.p., complete with driving sheave, redwood cooling tower and electric motor starting. In excellent condition and a good buy.—W. A. Morgan & Bros., Plum, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two Lennox 600,000 B.T.U. space heaters with duct-work. Ideal for heating large warehouse or office. Natural gas. \$785.00 each. Five C.G.C. double X huller, cleaner, feeders, model A, Serial No. 1568. Good condition, \$650.00. One 200 h.p. Hercules truck engine, \$390.00. One 16 ft. Erie 100 h.p. boiler and Skinner steam engine, \$1,500.00. Several vertical motors 5 to 15 h.p., overhauled and priced right.—Shawnee Peanut Co., Phone 114, Shawnee, Okla.

FOR SALE—15,000 cotton bale covers, made from used sugar bag cloth.—Sterling Bag & Burlap Co., 41 Carolina St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WE HAVE just disassembled Twin City engine, No. 7185, Model T E, Type B. Will sell all or by parts. Write or contact John Guida, La Salle, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray 100 h.p. boiler, Scotch Marine type, 100 pounds pressure. This boiler used less than 8 months.—Tornillo Cotton Oil Company, Tornillo, Texas.

FOR SALE—Frost steam engine, Frost 66 x 18 boiler, complete. Write Lowake Gin Co., Lowake, Texas, for details.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

Georgia's Weevil Survival Count Indicates Trouble

A test has been completed to determine the survival of the boll weevils in Georgia last winter, according to an announcement this week.

The test, conducted in four areas of the state, was under the direction of C. M. Beckham and Minter Dupree, department of entomology, Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment.

The number of weevils going into hibernation last fall was not large, the reports show, but of that number some 75 percent survived the winter. This is a rather high percentage, say the entomologists.

These tests were made on surface trash. These are the first such tests to be made in Georgia so there are no previous records for comparison, but according to records of other states these figures are rather high.

In announcing the results of the examinations, C. R. Jordan, University of Georgia Agricultural Extension Service entomologist, said that the weather during May, June, and July will affect the severity of the weevil infestation this year and that weevils will build up rapidly under favorable conditions. He points to the fact that of the farms examined adjoining each other no regularity was noted. "This should warn farmers to keep a close check for weevils on their individual farms," he said. Control methods should be ready for use in case of a heavy infestation, advised Jordan.

Argentina Establishes Cotton Export Quota

The government of Argentina on April 18 established a cotton export quota of 115,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) from the crop now being harvested. This is the first time that any cotton has been permitted shipment from the country since the export ban was placed in effect in May, 1951 following the small 1950-51 crop of 482,000 bales.

The current season's production is estimated at 600,000 bales or more, and is considered sufficient to supply domestic mill requirements as well as some surplus for export.

India Sets Additional Cotton Export Quota

The government of India on April 29 established an additional export quota of 61,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) of short staple cotton, including 41,000 bales of Bengals and 20,000 bales of Central Indian Omra type not exceeding 1/8 inch in staple. This increased the export quota for the 1951-52 season to a total of 205,000 bales, of which more than half, or 123,000 bales, consists of Bengal-type cotton.

FOR SALE

Two French Screw Presses, one year old, four section, four high 72" cookers, 60 HP 220/440 V-Drive, with 15 HP cooker drive. Gear ratio, 58 - 20. Excellent condition. Priced for immediate delivery.

Planters Cotton Oil Co.

Weatherford, Texas

Soybean Stocks on April 1 Nearly Reach 1951 Record

Soybeans stocks in all positions on April 1 totaled nearly 130 million bushels, according to reports assembled by USDA-BAE. This is 13 million bushels less than on April 1, 1951, but with that exception the highest April 1 stocks of record.

Current totals include farm stocks of nearly 60 million bushels and interior mill, elevator and warehouse stocks of 22 million bushels, both as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Farm stocks are the highest of record for April 1 while interior mill, elevator and warehouse stocks are the second highest, be-

ing exceeded on April 1, 1945. Also included in the totals are 5.5 million bushels in terminals, as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration and nearly 43 million bushels at processing plants, as enumerated by the Bureau of the Census. Terminal stocks are the lowest for April 1 since 1943 while processing plant stocks are less than April 1, 1950 or 1951, but higher than in other previous years.

Disappearance from an estimated supply of 285 million bushels on Oct. 1, 1951 is derived at 155 million bushels. Processed soybeans as reported by the Bureau of the Census are reported at 135,814,000 bushels for the period Oct. 1, 1951 to April 1, 1952. This leaves a

balance of over 19 million bushels to be accounted for by other uses, as seed, exports and feed, also some 1951 crop soybeans processed before Oct. 1, 1952.

Oilseed Output Reduced by Drouth in South Africa

Preliminary estimates of vegetable oilseed production in the Union of South Africa places the 1951-52 outturn at about 129,650 short tons, a decrease of 10 percent from the 144,150 tons (revised) produced during the previous season, according to reports from USDA. The long Union-wide drouth (mid-December 1951 to end-February 1952) wrought extensive damage to all crops but particularly affected peanut and sunflower seed yields.

The first official estimate for the 1951-52 peanut crop is 73,000 tons, compared with the record 83,000-ton output in 1950-51. Reduced yields more than offset the increase in the 1951-52 planted acreage. Over 90 percent of the peanuts produced in the Union are grown by European farmers. The small proportion of the total crop produced by natives comes from the Eastern Transvaal lowveld where from 5,000-7,000 tons per year are grown.

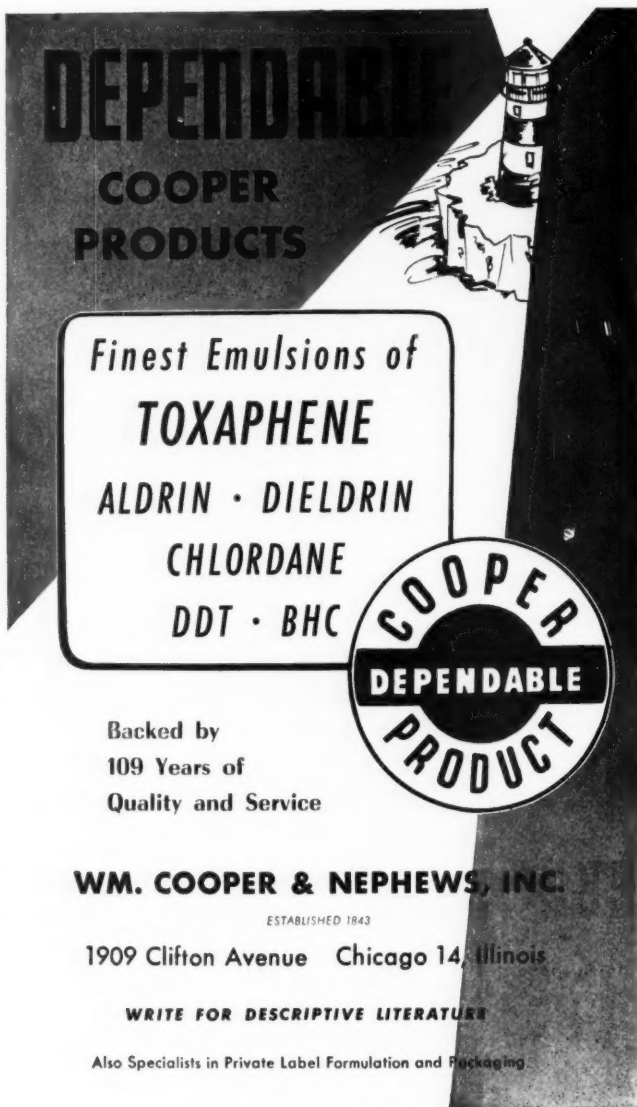
The preliminary 1951-52 cottonseed estimate is 10,000 tons. This compares favorably with the estimated 5,850 tons produced during the preceding year. The soybean crop may reach 53,000-57,000 bushels, a substantial increase from the past 2 seasons in spite of prevailing drouth conditions.

Flaxseed Stocks Smallest For Period in 4 Years

Flaxseed stocks in all positions on April 1 amounted to 20,338,000 bushels, the smallest for this date in four years, according to reports assembled by USDA-BAE. These stocks were about three-fourths as large as the 26,667,000 bushels on hand a year earlier and two-thirds as large as the April 1, 1950 stocks of 31,232,000 bushels. Flaxseed stocks were 29,366,000 bushels on April 1, 1949 and 18,612,000 bushels in 1948. These are the only other years for which comparable data are available.

Indicated disappearance of flaxseed during the July 1951-March 1952 period was 25,751,000 bushels, about one-sixth less than during the same portion of the 1950-51 marketing season. The quantity processed for oil during the past nine months period is reported by the Bureau of the Census at 24,097,000 bushels.

Farm stocks of 8,886,000 bushels are about one-fifth larger than the 7,269,000 bushels held on farms a year earlier. North Dakota farmers held 5,345,000 bushels, 60 percent of all farm stored flaxseed, while three states—Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota—accounted for approximately 97 percent of the total farm stocks. Flaxseed stocks in off-farm storage totaled 11,452,000 bushels, compared with 19,398,000 in these positions a year earlier. There was a substantial decline in the quantity in terminal storages, as these stocks reported by the Production and Marketing Administration were only 4,219,000 bushels, compared with 11,774,000 bushels there a year earlier.



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Congressional Action Needed

Council Scores Oil Price Rollback

■ **COUNCIL** President Young warns that results of similar rollbacks of cotton and textile prices "will be even more disastrous."

The National Cotton Council has urged Congress to "countermand" the recent order of the Office of Price Stabilization rolling back the ceiling price on cottonseed oil and to pass legislation which "expressly forbids any other rollbacks below the ceiling in effect on April 15, 1952."

In letters to Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D., S. C.) and Representative Paul Brown (D., Ga.), chairman and vice-chairman of the Joint Committee on Defense Production, Harold A. Young of North Little Rock, Ark., president of the Cotton Council, expressed the fear that unless checked by Congress, OPS would apply similar rollbacks to raw cotton and cotton textiles.

The rollback in the cottonseed oil ceiling came in an OPS order suspending controls on this agricultural commodity as long as prices remain well below ceiling. The ceiling was reduced from 23½ cents to 18 cents a pound.

OPS has announced it will decide soon whether to issue a similar decontrol order covering cotton and cotton textiles, Mr. Young said, and added:

"If the established precedent of tying decontrol in with a rollback is applied to these two commodities, the results for the cotton industry will be even more disastrous. As desirable as true decontrol would be, I can assure you that the cotton industry would greatly prefer to operate under the present system rather than be subjected to an OPS rollback type of suspension."

Mr. Young pointed out to the legislators that the National Cotton Council, in testifying last month before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, cited dangers "inherent" in a decontrol amendment to the Defense Production Act if "the amendment did not contain an ironclad prohibition against rollbacks in connection with ceiling suspension. Otherwise, the price-depressing effect of a rollback threat would be just as real and effective during suspension as before."

"The rollback of cottonseed oil virtually nullifies the anti-rollback feature of the Defense Production Act as it applies to agricultural commodities," Mr. Young declared. "If cottonseed oil prices should advance to the new ceiling and other cottonseed product prices remain unchanged, the farm value of cottonseed would still be about \$10 per ton less than the minimum ceiling provided in the act for cottonseed. Once again OPS has struck a blow at the farmer through the device of unjustified ceilings on products processed from agricultural commodities."

Mr. Young advised the two legislators that action of OPS in rolling back cottonseed oil prices "clearly demonstrates the absolute necessity for Congressional action to prohibit all rollbacks. We strongly urge that the Congress countermand the cottonseed oil rollback and expressly forbid any other rollbacks below the ceiling in effect on April 15, 1952. We also request that you do all in your power in the meantime to prevent a rollback in the raw cotton and cotton textile ceilings."

Full text of the letter sent to Senator Maybank and to Representative Brown follows:

In testifying before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on March 8, 1952, the National Cotton Council strongly recommended that further rollbacks of existing price ceilings be absolutely prohibited by legislation. Discussing the question of suspending ceilings, we pointed out the dangers inherent in such an amendment if the amendment did not contain an ironclad prohibition against rollbacks in connection with ceiling suspension. Otherwise, the price-depressing effect of a rollback threat would be just as real and effective during suspension as before.

The recent action by the Office of Price Stabilization, suspending controls, is actually a smoke screen for a rollback of 5½ cents per pound, or about 25 percent, in the price ceiling on cottonseed oil. This is equivalent to about \$17 per ton of cottonseed at the farm. In an effort to disguise the true nature of the order, OPS simultaneously announced with great fanfare that it was suspend-

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ing price ceilings on cottonseed oil for the present time.

The history of price ceilings on cottonseed oil reveals the unfairness and questionable validity of the rollback. As you will recall, OPS ordered a rollback of about 10 percent in the cottonseed oil ceiling price about two weeks after price controls became effective early in 1951. The second rollback—from 23½ to 18 cents a pound, or \$17 a ton for cottonseed—was announced last Friday and became effective April 28. Further adding to the confusion, the suspension order made it expressly clear that still a third rollback may be expected, as it provided that upon reimposition of controls, the new ceiling will be no higher than the ceiling in effect prior to suspension.

The absurdity of the suspension order is pointed up by the fact that the price at which the new rolled-back ceiling will be reimposed is the same price as the Department of Agriculture's calculated price for oil in its cottonseed price support program—15½ cents per pound. The present value of cottonseed at the farm (based on product prices) is about \$10 a ton below the Department of Agriculture's \$66 support price.

The rollback of the cottonseed oil ceiling virtually nullifies the anti-rollback feature of the Defense Production Act as it applies to agricultural commodities. If cottonseed oil prices should advance to the new ceiling and other cottonseed product prices remain unchanged, the farm value of cottonseed would still be about \$10 per ton less than the minimum ceiling provided in the act for cottonseed. Once again OPS has struck a blow at the farmer through the device of unjustified ceilings on products processed from agricultural commodities.

The Price Administrator announced that he will decide in the near future whether to suspend controls on raw cotton and cotton textiles. If the precedent of tying decontrol in with a rollback is applied to these two commodities, then the results for the cotton industry will be even more disastrous. As desirable as true decontrol would be, I can assure you that the cotton industry would greatly prefer to operate under the present system rather than be subjected to an OPS rollback type of suspension.

The action which OPS has taken clearly demonstrates the absolute necessity for Congressional action to prohibit all rollbacks. We strongly urge that the Congress countermand the cottonseed oil rollback and expressly forbid any other rollbacks below the ceilings in effect on April 15, 1952. We also request that you do all in your power in the meantime to prevent a rollback in the raw cotton and cotton textile ceilings.

Oil Contents of Soybeans Determined in New Way

A method of determining the oil content of soybeans in fifteen minutes or less, as contrasted with the several hours required by the official method now in use, has been developed by grain technologists of USDA in cooperation with a commercial firm which is engaged in the development of electronic equipment.

The study on which these findings are based was made under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. Several firms already are using the new method, which USDA technicians report as appearing to have possibilities

for routine use in the inspection of soybeans.

The new method involves the use of a high-frequency oscillator for measuring the quantity of oil in a solvent. Soybean samples are ground in a special grinder-extractor with an oil solvent. The oil in the soybeans is extracted in this grinding. The solvent containing the oil is then filtered and placed in the cell of the electronic oscillator which measures its dielectric properties. The reading is converted to percent of oil by means of a conversion table developed from data obtained by analyzing a large number of samples of soybeans by the customary chemical method.

Results on a single sample of soybeans can be obtained in about 15 minutes and if the determinations are made in quan-

tity it is estimated that two analysts could make 20 to 30 determinations per hour. The method and technique are simple enough so that nontechnical personnel can perform the analysis accurately after obtaining brief instructions.

The present estimated cost of the special grinder-extractor and the high-frequency oscillator is approximately \$400 each. The estimated cost of the equipment required by this dielectric method when used at capacity is said to be approximately one-half the estimated cost of the equipment required by the present official method for testing the same number of samples.

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Report of the Pink Bollworm Gin Trash Inspection Committee

■ THE RECOMMENDATIONS in the accompanying report were drawn up at a meeting of the committee in Dallas on April 22. The committee was named at the meeting in Waco on April 11 of the Pink Bollworm Subcommittee of the Insect Control Section of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas.

THE PINK BOLLWORM is spreading. Every farmer and every processor of cotton products is aware of the danger to areas now infested and other areas which are threatened. Many steps are being taken to control the pink bollworm where it now exists and to eradicate it where possible.

A major difficulty in either controlling or eradicating the pink bollworm is the problem of finding where it exists in time to take the most effective steps to control the situation. It has been determined by the USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine that the best means now available for locating and enumerating the pink bollworm is through the inspection of trash from cotton gins. This method is now being used on an ever-increasing scale, as funds will permit. It is highly important, therefore, to use the most effective means of examining gin trash at a large number of cotton gins to locate pink bollworm infestations, to assess their numbers, and to devise programs to control or eradicate them. In other words, inspection is the eye of the control program.

The principal difficulty in securing proper samples at the gin lies in the fact that a sample of gin trash will serve its purpose only if (1) it is from fresh-picked and not stored cotton; (2) if it comes from the first cleaner in the gin; and (3) if such trash has not passed through the blades of a fan. The program has experienced no difficulty in securing samples from fresh picked cotton. However, a serious difficulty has been encountered in securing samples that meet the requirements of the last two items listed above.

Therefore, this program will succeed or will not succeed in proportion to the cooperation it receives at the hands of individual ginners. There are many types of gin machinery installations and no uniformly satisfactory method has been found to collect trash at all cotton gins. However, after considerable study, this committee is of the opinion that most of the cotton gins throughout the country can furnish samples of value to this program by making very simple alterations to their trash disposal systems at a very minor cost. In gins with the installations mentioned below, the taking of proper samples by representatives of agencies concerned will not interfere with operation of the gin plant in any way after minor adjustments are made. Examples of the type installations where minor adjustments will solve the problem are:

1. Cotton gins equipped with an air



ALFRED M. PENDLETON
Chairman of the Pink Bollworm Gin
Trash Inspection Committee.

line cleaner. Trash may be secured in proper condition at any point below the vacuum box.

2. In ginning systems which employ the push or pressure delivery system through the drier to the first cleaner, trash may be secured in proper condition at any point below the cleaner trash outlet.

3. Ginning systems which employ a suction system of pulling cotton through the drier will give proper samples provided the air is exhausted through a separator placed over the first cleaner. Trash samples may then be taken at any point below the cleaner trash outlet.

4. Ginning systems which employ a suction system through the drier into the first cleaner will provide proper samples provided there is a conveyor in the cleaner belly. In this case the air passes through the fan blades, but the trash is conveyed out and is available as a sample.

5. In fact, little difficulty will be found in most cotton gins except those employing the straight suction system or the push-pull system. Except in these two instances, the ginner may make at very minimum expense slight alterations to his plant which will enable him to cooperate fully with the program.

In the case of the suction system and

the push-pull system, considerable difficulty may be expected and the average ginner is in no position to make alterations to handle these systems. It should be recognized here that many gins throughout the country are so equipped and a large number of new plants are being installed annually with systems of this type. Gin machinery manufacturers are working on proposed alterations to make samples from these gins equally acceptable. Suggested sketches of two types of changes have been submitted by one large operator of cotton gins and by the USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. These and other ideas will be given thorough consideration and, when practical means are found, they will be immediately reported in order that such information may be placed in the hands of ginners at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime, the inspection program in infested areas must necessarily make use of the largest number of gins which do not utilize either of these two types of drying systems.

General Recommendations

The committee also believes that specific steps may be taken now and in the near future which will greatly increase the effectiveness of the control program.

1. Recognizing that a control program cannot succeed without a good inspection program, and that an inspection program cannot succeed without full cooperation of the individual cotton ginner, we recommend that, when requested, gin machinery manufacturers offer assistance in individual gin alterations. We further request that the USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine prepare a suitable letter setting forth information which will enable these manufacturers to alter machinery with least expense and still procure a desirable sample.

2. It is recognized that the inspection of trash can be simplified in cotton gins to be built in the future if cotton gin manufacturers are properly advised of the problems discussed above. We therefore recommend that the gin manufacturers' association be contacted and that full information on these problems be placed in their hands in order that they may take every possible step to build cotton gins in the future which will not require alterations to make desirable samples easily available.

3. This committee feels that much more information is needed concerning better methods of locating pink bollworms in products at cotton gins and oil mills. There may be uniform methods of locating pink bollworms at cotton gins and oil mills that are simpler and less expensive than methods now employed. We therefore recommend that a research project be inaugurated employing competent engineers and entomologists as a team to investigate the many possibilities of improving present methods.

4. It is reliably reported that much information on pink bollworms may exist in foreign countries to which our scientists have no access. We recommend that this situation be brought to the attention of the Pink Bollworm Committee of the National Cotton Council for investigation and appropriate action.

5. Because of the national importance of pink bollworm programs, even though only a few states have an infestation at present, we recommend that the National Cotton Council, through its Pink Boll-



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worm Committee, give serious consideration to an annual Beltwide Pink Bollworm Conference. The purpose of this conference would be to bring about the greatest coordination between all agencies and groups and unite their efforts in the most effective research, inspection and control program possible at the least expense.

6. We note that the Texas Extension Service, the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, and the manufacturers of cotton gin machinery have scheduled a series of two-day ginning schools for employees of cotton gins to be held in Dallas, Texas beginning April 28 and ending May 8. We feel this is a unique opportunity for personnel working with pink bollworms at cotton gins to become more informed regarding the operation of cotton gin machinery. We, therefore, recommend that the sponsors of these schools invite employees of the USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to attend as many of these two-day schools as possible as a step toward a more efficient pink bollworm inspection and control program.

7. It is recognized by the Committee that the greatest need of all is to conduct an intensive educational program to inform the ginner of his importance in cooperating fully with the pink bollworm control and eradication program. To do this, it is absolutely necessary that the ginner cooperate by furnishing trash from his gin for the inspection program. This is not only important in those areas in which the insect is known to be present, but also in all areas in which an inspection program is being conducted. Only in this way can the pest be located promptly in a community

and an eradication or control program be started under the most favorable circumstances. Not only should the ginner furnish proper trash samples for inspection, but he should use his influence with farmers to impress upon them the vital importance of attacking the pink bollworm on the farm through approved cultural practices and through other precautionary measures.

If the ginner expects to remain in business, it is essential that he join wholeheartedly in the fight to eradicate or control a pink bollworm infestation in his community. It is a known fact that once the pink bollworm becomes well established in a community, the pest is capable of greatly reducing yields and lowering grades. Such a coordinated drive has already begun under leadership of the Cotton Insect Control Committee, Texas A. & M. College, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Cotton Council and other groups and agencies. We, therefore, recommend that ginners' associations, the press and other proper groups and agencies offer their assistance in making this information available to every ginner in order to secure his complete cooperation.

(Editor's Note: Attending the meeting on April 22 were: Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA Extension ginning specialist, Dallas, chairman; Eugene Butler, chairman, Insect Control Section, State Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, Dallas; J. N. Day, The Murray Company of Texas, Dallas; F. I. Jeffrey, Pink Bollworm Control Division, BEPQ, USDA, San Antonio; G. P. McCarty, Continental Gin Company, Dallas; C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dal-

las; and R. P. Tull, manager, Swift & Company Oil Mill, Dallas. Absent from the meeting but concurring in the report were Ed H. Bush, Texas Extension ginning specialist, College Station; and Ivan J. Campbell, editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Dallas.)

Drying Cotton

(Continued from Page 22)

throughout the system. If the heat is then reduced for handling drier cottons, some of the cotton will be ginned before the drying and subsequent machinery cools down to the desired point.

With all these factors in mind, the laboratory recommendations developed on drying have been made in general rather than in specific terms, and the temperatures recommended have been given as a range rather than as a specific figure. In general, there is no substitute for experience in handling the wide range of conditions found in cotton coming to the gin. In the absence of adequate automatic controls or convenient measuring devices, many ginners are learning or have learned that when cotton hesitates or "dances" on the feeder slide, it is too dry and the lint will take on a woolly appearance. On the other hand, when the locks of cotton are not fluffed up when they come from the feeder and feel slightly damp, the lint is not being dried sufficiently for good cleaning and smooth ginning.

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National Crushers

(Continued from Page 19)

changes in the cottonseed oil futures contract traded on the New York Produce Exchange. All members interested in such trading are invited to attend.

• **Annual Banquet and Dance**—The annual banquet will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Roosevelt beginning at



WALTER B. MOORE
Assistant Director, NCPA Educational Service, Dallas.

7:30 p.m. Tuesday, May 20. Dinner will be followed by the presentation of Bess Grundman's Varieties of 1952. Music for dancing will be furnished by her Debonnaires.

• **Convention Committees**—Irvin Morgan, Jr., Farmville, N. C., is chairman of the resolutions committee. Other members are E. P. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala., and Jas. R. Gill, Paris, Texas. The golf committee is headed by John S. Gilbert, New Orleans. Other members are Frank B. Arbeiter and F. W. Tamke, also of New Orleans.

• **Officers and Directors**—J. H. Bryson, Dothan, Ala., is president of the Association; T. H. Gregory, Memphis, executive vice-president; S. M. Harmon, Memphis, secretary-treasurer; and A. L. Ward, Dallas, director of the Educational Service. John F. Moloney is economist of the Association in the Memphis office, and Walter B. Moore, Dallas, is assistant director of the Educational Service.

Directors: James V. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala.; Zach McClendon, Monticello, Ark.; O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, Calif.; U. F. Stewart, Savannah, Ga.; C. W. Wallace, West Monroe, La.; A. K. Shaffer, Clarksdale, Miss.; W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N. C.; A. L. Durand, Chickasha, Okla.; E. H. Lawton, Hartselle, S. C.; P. T. Pinckney, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, Texas; Joe Flaig, Dallas; F. Earl Davis, Harlingen, Texas; S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro, Texas; C. T. Prindeville, Chicago; W. F. Guinee, New Orleans; W. H. Knapp, Cincinnati. W. D. Lowe, Jackson, Miss., is the immediate past president of the Association.

La.-Miss. Ginners to Meet At Natchez, June 17-18

The annual convention of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association will be held in the romantic and historical city of Natchez, Miss., on June 17-18, according to announcement this week by Gordon W. Marks of Jackson, Miss., Association secretary. Headquarters will be at the Eola Hotel. Delegates and visitors will be housed at the Eola and the Natchez Hotels, as well as in the better motels of the city such as McNeely's Courts, Stradivari Courts, Windmill Courts, and the Bellemont Motor Hotel.

Marks advises that special events of interest to the ladies are being planned, and secretaries of the Pilgrimage or-

ganizations are planning tours to some 15 or 20 of the interesting old antebellum mansions that are famous throughout the nation. A banquet and entertainment program is planned for the evening of June 17.

"Business material," Marks advises, "is strictly in line with what management has to know and do in order to operate sanely and safely under present-day conditions."

• **Beef cattle numbers** in the U.S. have increased during the past three years. The increases: In 1949, 2.5 percent; 1950, 9 percent; 1951, 13 percent. The 52,300,000 head on hand Jan. 1 this year are 26 percent above the number reported on Jan. 1, 1949 and an all-time high.

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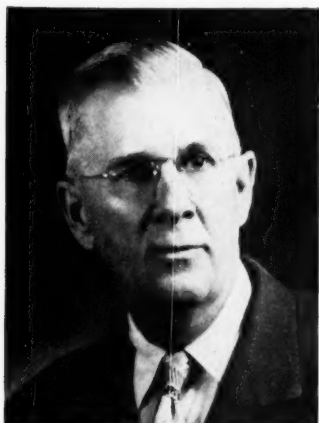
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Gill Heads Southland Mills

AT A MEETING of the board of Southland Cotton Oil Company, Paris, Texas, in April, Jas. R. Gill (above), formerly vice-president and general manager, was named president and general manager. He succeeds Richard H. Blyth, who has retired. S. W. Wilbor continues as board chairman, J. O. Atwell as vice-president and treasurer, and Charles Geron as secretary. Gill was president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association in 1937-39 and the National association in 1949-50. Blyth headed the Texas association in 1945-46 and leaves a fine record of service to the industry. The former Southland official has earned his retirement and, we understand, plans to take life easy. One of his favorite means of relaxation is playing the pipe organ in his home.

Early Insect Control Is Effective, Profitable

Records prove that early season control of certain cotton insects is both effective and profitable. Allen C. Gunter, entomologist for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, says early season control insures early fruiting in areas where thrips, aphids or cotton lice, fleahoppers and boll weevils, alone or in combination, cause damage every year.

In addition to the early fruiting, he says it insures earlier maturity of the crop and better grade; reduces boll weevil hazards; makes possible earlier harvesting; earlier destruction of the stalks and under favorable conditions yields will be increased.

The early season control program will be more effective if carried out on a community or county-wide basis. However the individual farmer can expect considerable benefit if he carries out a good program, says Gunter.

The first application of the insecticides should normally be made when the cotton plant is in the four-leaf stage. In some cases, however, earlier applications may be necessary to control thrips. Gunter points out that from two to four applications of the insecticides are usually needed but this will depend upon the infestations and weather conditions. Regardless of the number of applications, he says the last one should be made before blooming time or 30 days before bollworms usually appear. This is very

important and the final results of the control program may well hinge on the stopping time. This period of time is needed to allow the population of beneficial insects to build up as a protection against bollworms. Since the time for ending early season control varies with different sections of the state, the specialist suggests that farmers consult their local county agent for more information on this very important item.

Cotton farmers should remember that boll weevils emerging from winter hibernation begin feeding on the young cotton plant soon after it is up. Later they start laying eggs in the squares. If they can be controlled before the eggs are deposited, their numbers will be reduced and later control will be easier and less expensive, says Gunter.

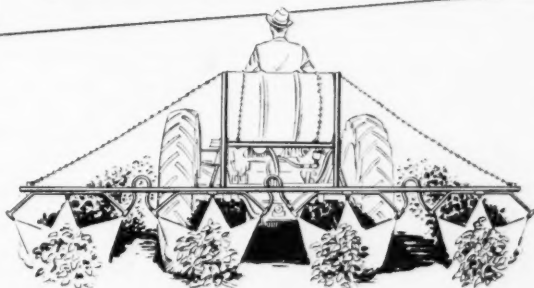
He points out that even highly successful early season control programs may not remove the need for late season control of insects. The need for later applications of insecticides will depend upon weather conditions and the extent of later infestations.

Gunter says that in the case of bollworms, the earlier maturity date made possible by early season control has in many cases actually matured the crop before normal bollworm time and no control was necessary. Bollworms are not attracted to mature cotton plants.

As a final recommendation, Gunter advises farmers to check with their local county agent on the proper insecticides to use in the early season control program.

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Oil Chemists Elect James President

■ Awards luncheon for winners of the Smalley check sample series is innovation at Houston meeting held April 28-29-30.

Officers of the American Oil Chemists' Society for 1952-53 were announced at the organization's 43rd annual meeting April 28-29-30 at the Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas, by J. R. Mays, Jr., chairman of the nominating and election committee, following voting by mail earlier in the year. They were installed April 30 at the close of the three-day meeting of the society.

President is E. M. James, technical adviser to the board of Lever Brothers Company, New York City; vice-president, Procter Thomson, associate director in charge of process standards, Chemical Division, Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; secretary, T. H. Hopper, head of the Analytical and Physical Division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.; and treasurer, J. J. Vollertsen, retired chief of chemical research development for Armour and Company, Chicago, Ill.

Also elected were three members-at-large: A. R. Baldwin, chemist with Corn Products Refining Company, Argon, Ill.; W. A. Peterson, head of the Standard-

ization and Quality Control Division, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.; and N. A. Ruston, director of development and service for Emery Industries Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

James has been vice-president and membership chairman during the past year; Hopper and Vollertsen succeed themselves; and Baldwin, who is also editor of the Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, continues on the board.

Serving with these newly elected seven officers will be four past presidents, forming a Governing Board of 11: A. E. Bailey, Humko Company, Memphis, Tenn., 1951; J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., 1950; V. C. Mehlenbacher, Swift and Company, Chicago, Ill., 1949; and C. P. Long, Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1948. Retiring past president is R. T. Milner, Northern Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

Hopper is technical editor of the Methods of Analysis, Society manual; Peterson is president of the Northeast Oil Chemists' Society; and Ruston is chairman of the fall meeting of the Society in Cincinnati, Oct. 20-22.

An innovation at the Houston meeting was the awards luncheon April 28, planned principally for the winners in the Smalley check sample series. Presentation was made by R. W. Bates, chairman of the Smalley committee.

The Smalley series is one of the most extensive in the world. Samples of vegetable oils, inedible oils, oilseed meal, and oilseeds are distributed to commercial chemists, state chemists, and industrial chemists. For instance, the oilseed meal

series was sent to 117 chemists as far apart geographically as Buenos Aires and Sao Paulo in South America and Montreal and Vancouver in Canada.

For proficiency in the analysis of oilseed meal for oil and nitrogen, P. D. Cretien of the Texas Testing Laboratory, Dallas, Texas, and E. H. Tenent of Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn., tied for the Smalley cup with a percentage of 99.990. Cretien won the cup last year, and Tenent won it in 1924-25 and again in 1927-28 while he was with the International Sugar Feed Company. Both Tenent and Cretien were given certificates for first place in the determination of nitrogen.

Other awards were presented as follows:

Determination of Oil in Oil Seed Meal—W. G. Wadlington, Woodson-Tenent Laboratory, Decatur, Ill.; Wales Newby, Cotton Products Company, Opelousas, La.; G. R. Thompson, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Savannah, Ga.; D. B. McIsaac, Kershaw Oil Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

Determination of Moisture in Oil Seed Meal—first: H. L. Craig, Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; second: A. G. Thompson, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Columbia, S. C.

Analysis of Peanuts—first: Thomas B. Caldwell, Law and Company, Wilmington, N. C.; second: A. H. Preston, Houston Laboratories, Houston, Texas.

Analysis of Soybeans—first: William Kesler, Woodson-Tenent Laboratory, Little Rock, Ark.; first: W. D. Simpson, Woodson-Tenent Laboratory, Des Moines, Iowa.

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Markley to Point IV Post in Paraguay

Dr. Klare S. Markley, one of the world's leading authorities on agricultural and industrial chemistry, is again making a vital contribution to international goodwill through the U.S. Government's Point IV program which is helping under-developed countries to help themselves.

Dr. Markley resigned his position at USDA's Southern Regional Research



DR. KLAKE S. MARKLEY

Laboratory in New Orleans to become a member of the technical staff of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs for assignment to Paraguay.

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs, having established and operated broad programs of technical assistance in Latin America since 1942, was made the administrative agency for the Tech-

nical Cooperation Administration late in 1961. Known generally as Point IV, TCA through IIAA, offers technical assistance in food production, education, health and sanitation and public administration.

Technical aid from 15 U.S. federal agencies is being channeled through IIAA into more than 3,000 projects in 19 Latin American Countries.

The average amount of funds expended on the projects is about \$2 for the host country for each dollar by the U.S.

Dr. Markley's assignment involves the investigation, development and economic establishment of seed and vegetable oil industries in Paraguay. His main efforts will be on castor, "coco" palm, cottonseed, flax, peanuts, sesame, soybeans, sunflower, tung and carandai (wax palm).

The Institute has announced that Dr. Markley's service will also be available to other Latin American countries.

Dr. Markley offers Latin American countries a vast amount of practical and technical experience in his assignment, having already served as consultant in Venezuela and Guatemala, as well as having conducted a previous survey in Paraguay. He is also widely recognized in Europe where he has worked with experts in England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Denmark.

Having been an intimate part of Paraguayan life long beyond recorded history, the "coco" palm, providing its shade, forage, oil and wood to native life will be pushed further by Dr. Markley toward a sound economy in that nation's agriculture.

He is the author, or co-author of more than 70 publications including two books, and editor of two others. Honors that have come to Dr. Markley include: Superior Service Award, U.S. Department of Agriculture; elected by the American Chemical Society as one of 10 foremost scientists and technologists in fats and oils; Certificate of Appreciation, Department of Defense, for obtaining important information on food and agriculture in Germany and Northwest Europe; honorary citizenship, New Orleans, for the same work; Southwest regional award of the American Chemical Society, for notable scientific and industrial contributions to the South and Southwest.

He is a member of the American Chemical Society; American Oil Chemists' Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; New Orleans Academy of Science; Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; Sigma Xi; Alpha Chi Sigma and Phi Lambda Upsilon.

New Bulletin

DESCRIBES WOOD'S LIFE-LUBE PILLOW BLOCKS, FLANGE UNITS

A new six page bulletin on Life-Lube Pillow Blocks and Flange Units has been prepared by T. B. Wood's Sons Co. This new bulletin describes features of Life-Lube Pillow Blocks such as MRC Bearings, new housing design, permanent factory lubrication sealed in by a synthetic rubber seal bonded to a steel core to retain the lubricant and keep out moisture and dirt. The bulletin also gives a convenient load rating table, dimensions, prices and sizes carried in stock. Write to T. B. Wood's Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa., for a copy of Bulletin #194.

India Ups Export Quota

The Government of India recently established an additional export quota of 42,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) of short staple cotton, including Dholeras, Mathia and Kalagin types, in addition to the 102,000 bales previously released for export. The original quota included about 82,000 bales of Bengals, 12,000 of Dholeras and 8,000 of Assam-Comillas. About 12,000 bales of Bengals have been reserved for the United Kingdom, while all of the remainder may be exported to any permissible destination.



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The tremendous popularity of Watson cotton has made it impossible to supply all of our fine friends who would like to plant this high yielding, profit-making cotton. If you are not able to get Watson cotton this year, make it a point to get your order in early for next season because it is the most profitable cotton you can plant.

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1951 Soybean Crop Down from 1950

■ U.S. ACCOUNTS for most of decline, but report notes this country's rapid expansion of production since last war. Japan's 1951 production greatest since 1925.

World soybean production in 1951 is now estimated by USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 658.9 million bushels. This is only 7.5 million short of the estimated record crop of 1950, revised upward to 666.4 million, and 8.9 million bushels larger than the preliminary forecast. Prewar production amounted to 463.7 million bushels.

Although soybeans are grown on a relatively small scale in many countries on every continent of the world, production of commercial significance is concentrated primarily in the U.S. and China (including Manchuria). These two areas account for over 90 percent of the estimated world total.

With reliable information lacking for China and other Communist-controlled countries of the world, an estimate of output in these areas is largely speculative. On the other hand, available statistics make it possible to arrive at a comparatively reliable estimate of production in the non-Communist area. This figure is now placed at 321.5 million bushels compared with 333.1 million in 1950 and 87.2 million prewar.

● **U.S. Accounts for Most of Decline**—The decline in total world production of an estimated 7.5 million bushels from 1950 is primarily the result of the decline in U.S. production from an all time high of 299.3 million bushels to 280.5 million. Similarly, the increase of



Attended Conference at Southern Research Laboratory

EXAMINING a sample of cotton linters at the Cottonseed Processing Clinic held at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, April 14-15, are W. B. Stone, Cairo, Ill., president of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association, and Dr. C. H. Fisher, director of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. Others, in front row left to right, are E. A. Gastrock, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; C. E. Garner, Memphis, secretary of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association; Second row, Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark., vice-president of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association; Dr. E. F. Pollard, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; and T. P. Wallace, Carver Cotton Gin Co., Memphis, conference chairman.

195 million bushels from prewar is explained largely by the rapid expansion of production in the U.S. The increase of almost 8.9 million bushels from the preliminary forecast of 1951 world production is due principally to upward revisions of 5.1 million bushels in the estimate of Japan's output and 2.9 million in the U.S. figure. Japan's crop of 16.1 million bushels reached the highest level since 1925.

● **Canada, Brazil Increase Production**—In Canada, where production has ex-

panded sharply in the postwar period, the estimate of the 1951 harvest also has been revised upward—to almost 4.4 million bushels. Brazil reports an increasing interest in soybean production. Some 2.1 million bushels were harvested, mostly in Rio Grande do Sul, last year. A new variety of beans, now available in Sao Paulo, is expected to result in a further expansion in that state. Soybean production also appears to be a comparatively recent development in Ethiopia. A crop of 276,000 bushels was produced in 1951.

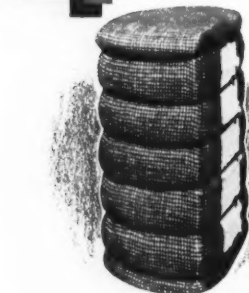
● **Big 1952 Crop in Prospect**—World production of soybeans probably will be large again in 1952. In China, it would seem unlikely that soybean production would decrease—barring unforeseen developments—because of its importance to the economy. In the U.S., growers' intentions as of March 1 point to a record acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes of 15.5 million acres compared with 14.8 million last year. However, with the sharpest increase in prospects in the South Central States and reduced acreages indicated in the 4 largest producing states, total production may be down from the last two years.

Venezuela Increases Cotton Production

A Venezuelan government official has announced that the plan for increased domestic production of cotton in the 1951-52 season has been successful. Production was increased from 5,000 bales in 1950-51 to 18,000 in 1951-52.

Recent imports of 4,000 bales from the U.S. combined with this enlarged production, the official went on to say, will make it unnecessary for the country to import additional cotton in 1952 or 1953.

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1. **EXTRA STRENGTH**—Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.
2. **TAKES ROUGH HANDLING**—Stands up well under rough handling . . . protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.
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TIMELY TIPS

On Livestock Feeding

• **Despite Drouth**—Moore Brothers, Eldorado, Texas, expect the finest lamb crop they have ever had, although they are in the center of the severe Southwestern drouth area. A good percentage of their ewes dropped healthy lambs and nursed them well. They have had little trouble with ewes failing to claim lambs, although many other ranchmen had more trouble than usual this year.

The reason for the Moore Brothers success?—Well, their ewes received a supplement of cottonseed cake and alfalfa, the "San Angelo Standard" reports.

• **Cull Out the "Boarders"**—"High prices now being paid for beef make this a good time to cull out dairy cows that are unprofitable," advises Dairy Specialist A. C. Kimrey of North Carolina State College.

Texas Extension Service publishes a chart which shows how much cows of different butterfat production return per hour of labor invested in them. Those producing 224 pounds of butterfat per head returned only 50 cents per hour of labor. Cows producing 475 pounds and over returned \$3.55 per hour of labor.

• **\$2 for \$1—It's a Good Trade**—Georgia Extension Livestock Specialist Charles Bell says that creep feeding beef calves usually returns about two dollars for each dollar invested in feed. He says it adds weight and finish, helps calves bring higher prices, develops calves more uniformly, reduces shrinkage at weaning time and keeps the cows from being suckled down so much. He recommends a mixture of corn, oats and protein supplement.

Lambs, also, need creep feeding, advises Kansas Extension Livestock Specialist Wendell Meyer. He says to put feed in a creep soon after the lambs are dropped because they begin to eat at a surprisingly early age. He recommends corn, milo, or barley, oats, bran and cottonseed or linseed meal to make a good mixture for creep feeding.

"The Hampshire Herdsman" says, "A creep should be ready for small pigs by the time they are two weeks old," and then goes on to describe a pig creep for those who do not know what it is. "A creep is simply a place where the little pigs can congregate and eat to their hearts' content."

• **Plan Winter Feeding**—In May, during the crop growing season, is the time to get ready for next winter's feeding. Pastures next winter are fine but a farmer shouldn't depend on them to much. He should have a reserve feed supply ready. He'll need it.

H. H. Leveck, Associate Director of the Mississippi Experiment Station says, "A good wintering program includes both winter pasture and adequate supplies of hay and silage, and protein meal for feeding during bad weather."

• **Troubles, Troubles, Everywhere**—"The Livestock Weekly" points out that you can judge a cattleman's feeding program best just as his cattle finish the winter. It says, "In a cow and calf program, starvation ration presents many problems, among them several of the so-called breeding troubles—cows failing to conceive, retained afterbirth, trouble at

calving. Any successful cattleman will tell you that a profit has never been starved out of cattle, whether it be a steer feeding program, a commercial cow and calf program, or a purebred program."

Now is the time to plan to feed better next year for more profits.—*Educational Service — National Cottonseed Products Association.*

New Product

SKF SEALED BALL BEARING

Sealed ball bearings, exclusively designed to keep dirt out—and lubricant in—and that are interchangeable with conventional non-sealed bearings, have been announced by SKF Industries, Inc. Known as SKF's Red Seal bearings, the seal is made of stable DuPont Fairprene, and is not affected by petroleum-base lubricants, normal operating temperatures, or ageing.

An exclusive design, providing effective sealing—with extremely light contact and low friction—extends the seal below the steel retaining ring, forming a flexible lip which lightly touches a smooth, uniform chamfer of the inner ring.

Retaining rings have circular-formed ribs giving them great rigidity, and are staked securely during manufacture. The bearings are delivered factory-lubricated.

SKF Red Seal ball bearings were proved in service by manufacturers of electric motors, portable tools, household appliances, and other machinery where sealed bearings permit simplicity of design and are effective in keeping dirt out and lubricant in. They are supplied in standard single-row SAE widths, and are available with any combination of snap rings and metal shields from SKF Industries, Inc., Philadelphia 32, Pa., or its authorized distributors.

How to Check the Quality of

"CARRY-OVER" COTTON POISON

■ **POISONS** carried over, especially liquids, may be all right to use this year—but it will pay to be sure. Here are some facts about them and steps to follow to check their quality.

D ID YOU carry-over cotton poison last winter? Is it still fit to use? This is a serious problem which affects a lot of people these days. Here's how to tell. Liquid poisons are the main concern. The problem here is to make sure that the liquid poison will still mix properly with water. If it doesn't mix with water, poor insect kill and plant injury may result.

A liquid cotton poison is composed of three main elements: (1) one or two insecticides, such as toxaphene, DDT, etc., (2) one or more oil solvents, and (3) an emulsifier (a synthetic soap) to make the oil mix with water.

The insecticides and the oils are usually very stable over periods of many years. The emulsifier, however, may go bad under certain conditions. With a faulty emulsifier the liquid poison will not mix with water. Much of the oil layer containing the insecticides will stick in the spray machinery and never reach the insects. The part which is sprayed will kill insects, but the kill will be spotty; and this concentrated oil may also burn the plants.

The conditions under which a liquid poison may go bad are controlled almost entirely by the manufacturer. Such things as the kind of emulsifier, the amount of emulsifier, the method of manufacture, the method of packaging, and the use of stabilizers are typical factors which influence the quality of liquid poisons. Dealers and farmers should therefore buy from people they know to be reputable, and they should shy away from cheap poisons. Cheap poisons are most likely to be bad poisons!

Here's how to test the emulsifiability of your carry-over liquid poisons:

1. Get a glass, milk bottle, or some other container that you can see through.
2. Fill this glass about half full of water.
3. Pour into the water a teaspoon or two of poison. You should have about ten times as much water as you have poison. The poison will probably sink to the bottom of the glass and look like a brown oil. Any white cloudiness which forms in the water as the poison descends is a good sign, for this means the oil is mixing with the water to form an emulsion.
4. Stir or shake the contents of the glass. The water should get milky white and the oil layer should disappear from the bottom of the glass.
5. After stirring allow the contents to stand for about a minute. If dark colored oil settles to the bottom or sticks to the sides, try again to mix it with the water. If all or part of the oil will not mix with the water, a local authority should be consulted before this poison is sold or used.
6. After standing a while, a heavy milky layer will settle to the bottom. This is called "cream." This "cream" is to be expected and will remix easily.

Take 10 minutes to check your liquid cotton poisons in this way—you may save yourself and others a lot of grief!—From CHEMTONES, News Letter of Agricultural Specialties, Dallas, Texas.

ACMI Survey Reports Recovery on Way

The period of rear guard action in cotton textiles is about over and the stage has been set for the positive forces of recovery, according to Cotton Textile Hi-Lights, a statistical survey issued quarterly by the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

In the current issue, the ACMI declares, "It may well be that the phase has been reached in our industry where the short-time readjustments from the peak of 1951 have ceased to operate as active downward forces. There is reason to believe that this is so within the industry proper and within the radiating pipelines of customer supply.

"The weights we inherited from the excesses of 1950-51 are in a major sense

shaken off. Their successors—the lifting forces of recovery—are still weak and scattered but they are visible, even though dimly."

While admitting that many aspects of a depression such as low prices and hesitant buying still linger, the ACMI points out that there has been a pronounced recovery in retail sales of cotton products, which are running well ahead of last year, and that surplus retail inventories have been liquidated. In physical volume, department store stocks now approximate the 1947-49 volume for the country as a whole and in the New York areas they are actually lower.

The survey concludes with this statement, "That a deficit has existed in civilian consumption for some months has been apparent and is no longer explainable by the scare buying of more than a year ago. No one expects that consumer demand will reassert itself as a tidal wave but, on the other hand, it cannot long continue to be dammed up. Defense expenditures continue to expand despite the stretched-out of production schedules, and to this growing source of income must be added the still undetermined amounts in prospect flowing from the administration wage policy, which apparently has abandoned its program of wage stabilization. Also to be considered is the high level of purchasing power and the great number of employed."

vision of poultry husbandry heads the project.

Processing methods cause wide variation in cottonseed meal quality. Grau is testing the protein quality of the various cottonseed meals in relation to the methods by which they have been processed. This phase of the work is in cooperation with USDA. He also is testing the protein quality of the various cottonseed meals in chick diets in the hope of working out standard quality tests. If the protein quality can be standardized in the processing method, poultrymen could find greater use for cottonseed meal in feeding rations.

Lowered egg quality results from feeding cottonseed meal to laying flocks. The yolk turns dark and the whites may turn pink during storage. Why this happens and how to prevent it also will come under investigation during the research.

Grau, who has been working on cottonseed meal as a source of protein in poultry feeds, will be able to intensify his research under the recent grant.

Stuhlfaut Is New AMSCO Sales Representative

Willard C. Stuhlfaut has been appointed a sales representative in the midwestern territory, it was announced by Max A. Williams, vice-president in charge of sales of American Mineral Spirits Company. Stuhlfaut, who is a resident of Glen Ellyn, Ill., will cover a portion of the states of Illinois and Missouri and also Indiana and Kentucky for American Mineral Spirits Company.

Bill Stuhlfaut joined Amso on Jan. 1 this year after a number of years with Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company and International Harvester Company. After attending Northwestern University, he served with the U.S. Coast Guard in the Caribbean during World War II. He is a county delegate in the American Legion.

Stuhlfaut's headquarters will be American Mineral Spirits Company's Chicago office.



STAUFFER SPRAY CONCENTRATES for 1952

Stauffer DDT Emulsifiable Concentrate —No. 201

1 gallon contains 2 pounds DDT

Stauffer Parathion E. C.—No. 401

1 gallon contains 4 pounds Parathion

Stauffer Parathion E. C.—No. 202

1 gallon contains 3 pounds Parathion

Stauffer Toxaphene E. C.—No. 801

1 gallon contains 8 pounds Toxaphene

Stauffer Toxaphene E. C.—No. 601

1 gallon contains 6 pounds Toxaphene

Stauffer Toxaphene-DDT E. C.— No. 40-20

1 gallon contains 4 pounds Toxaphene
and 2 pounds DDT

Stauffer BHC E. C.—No. 121

1 gallon contains 1.2 pound gamma BHC

Stauffer BHC-DDT E. C.—No. 9-15

1 gallon contains 0.9 pound gamma BHC
and 1.5 pound DDT

Stauffer Chlordane E. C.—No. 802

1 gallon contains 8 pounds Chlordane

Stauffer Aldrin E. C.—No. 203

1 gallon contains 2 pounds Aldrin

Stauffer Aldrin-DDT E. C.—No. 10-20

1 gallon contains 1 pound Aldrin
and 2 pounds DDT

Stauffer Dieldrin E. C.—No. 151

1 gallon contains 1.5 pound Dieldrin

Stauffer 40% TEPP

1 gallon contains 4 pounds Tetraethyl
Pyrophosphate

Stauffer Metacide 50

1 gallon contains 5 pounds active ingredients

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.

M & M Building, Houston 2, Texas
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Cottonseed Meal Studied For Use as Poultry Feed

More cotton acreage in California also means more lowcost cottonseed meal for animal feeds in the state. While rich in protein and energy, cottonseed meal still presents several problems as a poultry feed.

Two of these problems, protein quality of the meal, and the effects of cottonseed meal on egg quality are to be studied by the University of California College of Agriculture under a \$3,000 grant by the National Cottonseed Products Association. C. R. Grau of the di-

New -- FROM SKF!

The HESS-BRIGHT Series "SY" Unit Pillow Block!

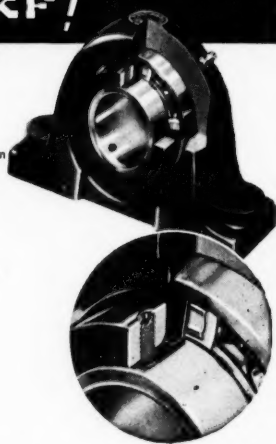
Here are the design features:

- DuPont Fairprene Red Seal retains lubricant. Wiping action of seal against inner ring is practically frictionless.
 - Rotating flingers exclude dirt.
 - Set-screws for ease of installation.
 - Spherical outer ring compensates for initial misalignment.
 - Alemite fitting for re-lubrication.
 - Interchangeability with existing installations made possible by bolt hole spacing and center height features.
 - Shaft diameters—1-3/4" to 2-1/4"
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SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., Philadelphia 32, Pa., for complete details.



IN EVERY INDUSTRY,

SKF Puts The Right Bearing In The Right Place



Tri-State Group Plans Ladies Activities

"Interior Decorating Especially for You," is to be the theme of a lecture and open forum for the ladies attending the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association in Biloxi, Miss., June 3-4-5. This event, sponsored by Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, will take place at 2 p.m. on the opening day at Hotel Buena Vista. Mrs. Bell Smith, of the Smith Interior Decorating Co., Gulfport, Miss., is to lecture.

Mrs. J. F. Tipps, who has been appointed by C. C. Castillow, convention chairman, to be in charge of women's activities, has asked Mrs. J. P. Mariencheck and Mrs. W. D. Davis to assist her. These ladies are Memphians, and have been active in the Association's auxiliary for a number of years.

The Association will compliment the ladies with a fashion luncheon at Edgewater Gulf Hotel, June 4. Mrs. Tipps announces there will be a fashion show by Northrop, a leading coast deperatment store, and the table decorations and favors will have a "high fashion motif." There will be attendance prizes for both the above events.

A. E. Geoghegan, of The Southern Cotton Oil Co., New Orleans, who is chairman of the Seafood Jamboree scheduled for the Hotel Buena Vista at 5 p.m. on June 3, and the banquet-dance, also scheduled for the Buena Vista at 7 p.m. on June 4, announces that the ladies will be special guests for both occasions. Screw Conveyor Corporation, Hammond, Ind., will present an orchid corsage to each lady attending the banquet-dance.

Uruguay's Oilseed Crop

Uruguay's 1951-52 flaxseed crop, officially placed at 4,645,400 bushels, represents an increase of 26 percent from the previous season and is the largest outturn since 1945-46 when 5,158,700 bushels were produced, USDA reports. The area planted to flaxseed during 1951 is estimated between 385,000 and 395,000 acres by the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture, against 394,610 acres in 1950.

The size of the 1951-52 sunflower seed crop is forecast at 97,000 short tons, or considerably less than last year's production of 130,470 tons (final Census figure). The area sown to sunflower in 1951 is estimated at 432,400 acres, compared with 467,900 acres in 1950.

Production of the current crop of peanuts is forecast at only 4,850 tons, against 9,520 tons during the pervious season. Although only 18,040 acres were reported for 1951 as compared with 22,930 acres in 1950, dry summer weather is the principal cause of the decline in production estimates.

Alabama Seed Industry Works to Meet Needs

One of the recent developments in Alabama agriculture is the seed industry. A. W. Jones, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Extension Service marketing specialist, says that growing, harvesting, processing, storing, and marketing seed are important steps in the new industry for several reasons.

He points to a changing agriculture with emphasis on dairying, beef cattle,

hogs, and poultry which creates a demand for new grazing, grain, and forage crops that will carry the animals over most of the year. This program means new varieties of crops adapted to local conditions are needed.

"Also," adds the specialist, "securing the best in seed requires much effort,

and, of course, when seed are purchased a considerable outlay of cash is needed. Formerly, Alabama's seed supply came from other states and foreign countries at a high cost. Now, much of the seed is produced in Alabama and some of the supply is left over for sale to farmers in areas outside the state."

Want Better-Looking Cotton Bales ?



BUY MENTE SUGAR BAG CLOTH!



Tightly woven, clean, never used for cotton before. Makes a neat, compact bale — and, even more important, gives maximum protection to your precious cotton. You owe it to your customers to use the best! THAT MEANS MENTE!

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Peanut Millings for Season Lowest in Ten Years

Farmers' stock peanuts milled thus far this season (September 1951-March 1952, inclusive) totaled 859 million pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 1,159 million pounds milled during these months a year earlier and is the smallest quantity milled during the comparable months since the 1941-42 season. Of the total milled this season, 732 million pounds were cleaned and shelled and 126 million pounds crushed, compared with 1,116 million cleaned and shelled and 43 million crushed through March last season.

• **Supply Lower Than a Year Ago**—The supply of peanuts in commercial posi-

tions on March 31, 1952, amounted to 769 million pounds, farmers' stock equivalent —61 million pounds smaller than holdings on this date a year earlier. The present supplies reflect lower holdings of farmers' stock peanuts, which amount to 569 million pounds, compared with 626 million pounds a year ago. Stocks of edible grade shelled peanuts are 1 percent lower and stocks of cleaned peanuts for roasting are 11 percent lower than holdings on March 31, 1951. Oil stock shelled peanuts held for crushing are 63 percent lower than on March 1951.

• **Disappearance Below Last Season**—The disappearance of shelled peanuts, including oil stock for crushing, totaled 453 million pounds through March this season, compared with 647 million for

the comparable period last season. The reported quantities of shelled peanuts used in making candy and salted peanuts are 2 and 10 percent, respectively, larger than the reported amount used for these purposes a year earlier while slightly less was used for making peanut butter.

Peru Changes Cotton Cost Production Estimate

The Peruvian Government on or about April 1 changed the estimated cost of cotton production as used in the calculation of export taxes. This, in effect, has lowered the tax on Tanguis cotton and increased the tax on Pima. The cost-of-production allowance for Tanguis was raised from 370 soles per quintal to 400 soles (equivalent to 23.85 U.S. cents a pound to 25.78 cents), thus lowering the export tax from around 10 cents to 8 cents for Type 3-½. The reduction in the cost-of-production allowance on Pima from 500 soles to 430 soles (32.22 cents to 27.71 cents) resulted in an increase in the export tax from about 8 cents to 12.67 cents for Type I. The tax on other grades varies according to price differentials.

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Day after day, a constant stream of vegetable oils comes from producers throughout the South to be processed at southern Procter & Gamble plants. Tremendous quantities of these oils go into the making of Crisco, Fluffo Shortening, Fluffo Salad Oil and Flakewhite Shortening. The processing done at these plants benefits countless people throughout the South. The users of our products made from south-produced oils . . . the many southern firms that supply P&G with services and materials . . . the P&G workers themselves. In addition, the money P&G spends on payrolls and taxes benefits every community where its plants are located.

So, out of the South—to all America—go Procter & Gamble products which are helping to build a better, more prosperous future for all.

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AMERICA'S LARGEST PRODUCERS, REFINERS AND USERS OF COTTONSEED OIL



Insect World Has Male Shortage

The male sex is often of little consequence in the insect world. In fact, males of some kinds of insects have never even been found, according to entomologists at the University of California College of Agriculture.

Take the aphids, for instance. Generation after generation of females are produced during the spring and summer without a male ever showing on the scene. The males appear, if at all, in the late summer or fall. Some aphids in California never seem to have males. The green peach and cotton aphids are good examples of male less populations.

Many of the tiny gall wasps never seem to produce males. The females seem to be able to keep on hatching females with no trouble or help from males at all. These insects form the strangely shaped, often colorful growths on various trees and shrubs, particularly oak trees.

Some of the parasitic wasps also show this strange habit of reproduction. Males sometimes are found, but are not necessary to keep the female line going.

Even when male insects are present, they often come out second best. The common honeybee queen, for example, decides whether she will produce either males or females. She has the power of laying both fertilized eggs which hatch into queens and workers, and unfertilized eggs for future males—drones.

The female of a large water insect, the electric light bug, lays eggs on the back of the male. The poor male has to carry the eggs around until they hatch. He just cannot win.

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MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

Insect Control Findings Summarized by Council

A summary of 1952 cotton insect control recommendations for 14 states has just been published by the National Cotton Council.

Recommendations include those for the states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

The booklet was prepared primarily for use as a reference by insecticide manufacturers, formulators, dealers, and others interested in two or more states' recommendations. The summaries were adapted from the official recommendations of each state. Entomologists responsible for issuing recommendations for a given state approved those listed for their respective states.

In a preface to the booklet the Council notes that the summary should be used only as a supplemental reference. It is suggested that farmers obtain and follow their own state cotton insect control recommendations. These are available at land grant colleges, and the offices of county agents or vocational agriculture teachers.

In addition to the tabular summaries of state cotton insect control recommendation the booklet, "1952 Cotton Insect Control Recommendations," also contains general guides for insect control, general information on use of dusts and sprays, precautions for handlers and users of insecticides, and a description of the various insecticides recommended in the text.

New Mexico Publishes Insect Control Guide

A concise, up-to-date guide to better cotton insect control for New Mexico has just been published by the Extension Service of New Mexico A. & M. College. The publication is "Cotton Insect Control Guide for New Mexico—1952." Author of the circular is Mike Swoboda, extension entomologist.

The guide tells farmers how to make insect counts, when to spray or dust, and what materials are best for good control.

"Good insect control involves more than just buying some insecticide and haphazardly applying it," Swoboda says. "Good insect control means applying the right pesticide—at the right time—in the right way."

Copies of the publication may be obtained free of charge at the county extension office or by writing to the Extension Service, State College, N. M.

Ginner-County Agent Meets Scheduled in Oklahoma

A series of meetings have been scheduled with Oklahoma county agents to organize the county insect control program for this season, according to J. D. Fleming, secretary of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association. The scouting and reporting procedure will be outlined and the control recommendations given. These meetings should result in a coordinated program on a state-wide basis. It is suggested that ginners contact their county agents now and make appointments to bring them to the meetings. The schedule of ginner-county agent meetings is as follows:

Chickasha, Court House, Thursday,

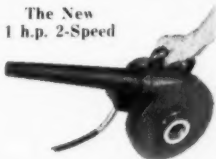
May 22, 2 p.m.; Snyder, American Legion Hall, Friday, May 23, 9:30 a.m.; Cordell, County Agent's Office, Friday, May 23, 2:00 p.m.; Sapulpa, Chamber of Commerce Office, Monday, June 2, 9:30 a.m.; Muskogee, City Hall, Monday, June 2, 2 p.m.; Durant,

City Hall, Tuesday, June 3, 9:30 a.m.

These meetings were fitted into an overflowing calendar of the Oklahoma Extension Service and were the only days available. If it had been possible, another day of meetings would have been added, Fleming said.

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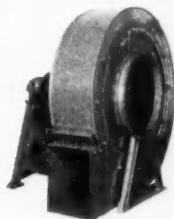
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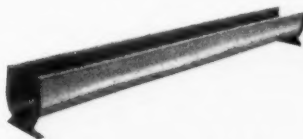
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Cattle and Cotton

Mississippi Farmer Balances Crops

■ Charles H. Denson, who farms near Madison, Miss., has a good combination of enterprises which increases both profits and the value of the land.

A tractor slowly pushing back a herd of beef cattle as it plowed up the oats and clover they were grazing to make way for cotton planting was a scene a few days ago on Charles H. Denson's 500 acre Circle "D" Ranch, near Madison in Madison County, Miss.

Cotton profits in the summer and beef gains in winter from the same land is part of Denson's regular balanced way of farming. He wants a crop growing on every acre of his cultivated land as nearly the year-round as possible.

It wasn't wasteful plowing up the winter grazing in mid-April, as this added to the fertility and good condition of the soil for cotton or corn, the farmer said. Besides, there was plenty of grazing on his five permanent pastures and other areas.

"I'm not only getting grazing from the winter grasses and clover, but am holding nitrogen which would otherwise be lost from the soil, and adding ferti-

lizer through the manure," Denson stated.

The clovers even add nitrogen taken from the air. Grasses and clovers, turned under, add humus to the soil and help improve its physical condition.

"And on this rolling brown loam land, roots of growing plants can prevent a lot of erosion during the winter months," he added.

A good combination of enterprises helps Denson practice this kind of farming which increases both profits and the value of the land.

His livestock production is based on an average of 250 head of Hereford cows and calves, of which about 50 are registered; several registered bulls, and about 200 to 250 hogs a year of the Duroc and Poland-China cross. He got an 85 percent calf crop last year.

Crops balancing his livestock are some 60 acres of cotton, 65 acres of corn, 300 acres of permanent pasture, 30 acres of soybeans for hay, plus a big harvest of crimson clover, vetch and oats seed.

Seed production is an important part of his operation, since he can save enough for his own use and still have some for sale.

Denson grew 75 bales of cotton on 60 acres last year. For added profit, he planted purple tag seed direct from the breeder, and qualified for seed certification by the Mississippi Seed Improvement Association. This permitted him to sell certified blue tag seed.

"It takes good seed, enough fertilizer, insect control and all the other steps to make good cotton," he declared. "Leave off one step, and you don't make cotton."

He keeps up with Mississippi State College agricultural recommendations through his local Extension Service County Agent, N. S. Estess, of Canton.

To make the fullest use of his corn land, he plants an adapted variety on 40 inch rows, 15 inches in the drill; uses at least the recommended rate of fertilizer, and interplants soybeans with the corn. After harvesting the corn ears, he hogs off what's left.

Crop rotation is part of Denson's practical farm management. This makes the best use of plant food and in some instances helps reduce insect damage, he explained.

His rotation plan is corn, oats and crimson clover, or oats followed by soybeans for hay, and then cotton the next season.

He tries to get his cotton picked in time to cut stalks, disk and harrow, and drill oats and crimson clover in October. This will furnish winter grazing by December.

For use in helping feed his cattle during the winter, Denson puts corn through a hammer mill, including the cob and shuck. When harvested feed is needed because of cold, wet weather, he gives each cow a daily ration of three pounds of this crushed corn, one pound of cottonseed meal, and five pounds of hay, usually soybean hay.

"A man ought to have enough feed to carry his cattle a minimum of 60 days during the winter," Denson declared.

During the warmer seasons, he rotates grazing for the main herd among his five permanent pasture areas, which vary from 40 to 80 acres in size. He



New Belcot Nylon Press Cloth Outlasts Wool Cloth Several Times

The new Belcot Nylon Press Cloth is stronger and thinner than ordinary wool press cloth. It will outwear wool cloth several times. Because this Nylon Press Cloth is thinner, you can use a larger cake and get more production from the presses.

Order your new Belcot Nylon Press Cloth now!

"BUILT TO STAND THE PRESSURE"



Alligator V-Belt Fasteners and the open end (long length) V-Belting, in rolls, are now being used by the cotton gin manufacturers on their new gins as original equipment.

Replacement parts can be obtained from your cotton gin manufacturer or your local supply house.

Bulletin V-211 gives complete details. A copy mailed on request.

Flexible Steel Lacing Company

6632 Lexington St., Chicago 46, Illinois

Also sole manufacturers of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing for flat conveyor and transmission belts and FLEXCO Belt Fasteners and Rip Plates for fastening and repairing conveyor belts.

also has a bull pasture, and one near the house for cows with new-born calves.

"I try to switch them from one pasture to another about every week, so each pasture rests at least three weeks," he explained.

Every year he renovates half or more of each permanent pasture by disking lightly, and applying fertilizer and seed. These pastures are combinations, in season, of re-seeding crimson clover, white Dutch clover, ladino clover, dallis grass, bermuda grass and lespedeza.

Denson does not let the bulls run with the herd, but practices lot breeding. This results in better calves, he stated.

He tries to breed for calving in mid-March through May, although there is some calving most of the year.

In May and June he sells his steers and some heifers, all over a year old and at weights from 600 to 1,000 pounds.

Denson has greatly improved his farm since buying it in the spring of 1945.

"Rows ran up and down the hills, poor terracing was doing more harm than good, there were bad gulleys, and briars and bushes grew 20 to 30 feet wide along the branches," he recalled.

He has since plowed-in all gulleys, cleared along all ditches, and built proper terraces. All planting and cultivating is now done on the contour.

Everything on Circle "D" Ranch is designed to aid good management. The Denson's new modernistic home is located near the center of his land, affording a clear view of almost the entire operation.

Shell Chemical Names Keel To Advertising Post

M. H. Keel has been appointed manager of a newly formed advertising department in Shell Chemical Corporation. In making the announcement, L. V. Steck, vice-president, said that



M. H. KEEL

the company's rapid growth has brought about a need for greater participation of advertising and sales promotion in marketing its expanding list of products to industry and agriculture.

Born in Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada and a graduate of the University of Alberta (B. Sc.) and of the University of Michigan (M. S.), Keel joined the advertising staff of Shell Chemical Corporation in 1948. He brings to his new position six years of research and operating experience in the chemical and petroleum fields and six years of advertising and publicity. Keel exemplifies a growing trend in chemical marketing personnel today toward individuals combining technical training with industrial and advertising experience.

In his new position, Keel will direct Shell Chemical's advertising, publications and sales promotion program for agricultural chemicals, fertilizers, solvents, industrial chemicals and plastics and resins.

Iraq Prohibits Other Crops For Cotton-Growing Areas

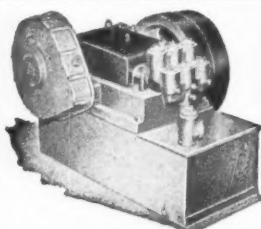
The government of Iraq recently announced that the cultivation of Akala Rogers (American Upland type) cotton will be permitted throughout the country during the coming crop season. Coker Wilt variety can be planted in the northern region and on certain experimental farms in other regions of Iraq.

In addition, the announcement stated that the area for which cottonseed is distributed cannot be cultivated with any other crop.

• For safety, prohibit use of gasoline or other highly inflammable products for cleaning indoors.

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W. Tap Bennett Honored by University of Georgia

W. Tap Bennett, Georgia agricultural and livestock leader who has many friends in the cottonseed crushing industry, was honored May 2 by the Saddle and Sirloin Club of the University of Georgia. A portrait of Bennett was un-



W. TAP BENNETT

veiled and presented to the University in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the livestock industry.

Bennett was Southeastern field representative for the NCPA Educational Service from 1929 to 1932. For the past eight years, he has served as director of agricultural development for the Central of Georgia Railroad. He previously held positions as county agent, Extension beef cattle specialist and manager of the Pine Mountain Rural Community Project in Georgia.

The portrait was unveiled at a banquet during the Little International Livestock Show at the University. Bennett is the second person to receive this honor, a portrait of Dr. Milton P. Jarnagin having been presented to the University last year.

World Soybean Production Approaches 1950 Record

World soybean production in 1951 is now estimated at 658.9 million bushels. This is only 7.5 million short of the estimated record crop of 1950, revised upward to 666.4 million, and 8.9 million bushels larger than the preliminary forecast. Prewar production amounted to 463.7 million bushels. The U.S. and China account for over 90 percent of the estimated world total soybean production.

Du Pont Owners Increase

Owners of the Du Pont Company continued to increase in number during the first quarter of 1952, reaching the total of 140,401 on March 31. This was 2,233 more than the number of stockholders recorded at the end of 1951, and 8,980 more than the number who held the stock on March 31, 1951.

There were 123,893 holders of common stock, and 23,265 holders of preferred stock as the first quarter of 1952 ended. These figures include 6,757 holders of more than one kind of stock.

New Book

BULK-FLO CONVEYORS AND ELEVATORS DESCRIBED

A new booklet of information on Bulk-Flo conveyors and elevators has just been published by Link-Belt Company and is now ready for distribution.

This 28-page Book No. 2475 contains photographs of the Bulk-Flo in a wide variety of applications, together with typical layout drawings, engineering



data, calculation tables, charts and formulas. Over 150 materials are analyzed for average weight and such characteristics as size, flowability and abrasiveness.

The Link-Belt Bulk-Flo conveyor was developed for the mechanical handling of a great variety of bulk flowable materials—granular, flaky, crushed, ground or pulverized. The booklet shows views of typical applications handling soybean flakes, soap chips, coal, sugar, salt, lime, flour and nuts.

The Bulk-Flo serves as a self-feeding conveyor or conveyor-elevator in one fully enclosed assembly. It consists of an endless chain with spaced solid flights in a close-fitting enclosure, for moving free-flowing materials gently in a continuous mass, in horizontal, inclined and vertical directions.

Pictures and diagrams illustrate the Bulk-Flo's design flexibility. It is adaptable to many combinations of paths, including L-paths and vertical run-arounds.

Solid conveyor flights permit operation either fully or partially loaded. These flights move material in compartments, preventing avalanching on vertical or steeply inclined runs.

The Bulk-Flo is substantially self-clearing, permitting alternate handling of different materials. Dust-tight construction prevents contamination.

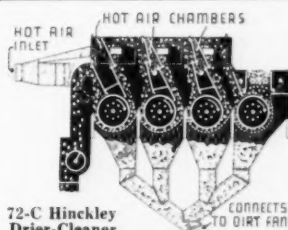
Book No. 2475, which should prove useful to every engineer, purchasing agent and works manager concerned with the mechanical handling of bulk flowable materials, will be sent to interested readers on request.

• Despite the high production of recent years, the U.S. reserves of feed grains are now at five year lows. Higher production of these crops are needed to meet the ever-increasing demands both for livestock and human food.

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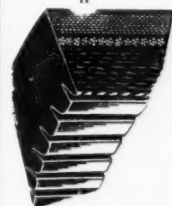
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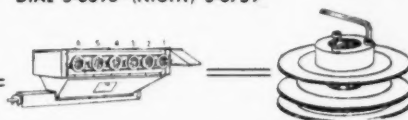
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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

- May 12-13 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.
- May 15 — Delta Council seventeenth annual meeting. Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland, Miss. B. F. Smith, Stoneville, Miss., secretary-manager.
- May 19-20-21 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.
- May 26-27-28 — Fifty-eighth annual convention, National Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- June 1-2-3 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, fifty-eighth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.
- June 2-3 — Sixth joint annual convention, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association and Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. The General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, Ga., secretary of Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association.
- June 3-4-5 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.
- June 8-9-10-11 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia 1, S. C., treasurer, South Carolina association.
- June 12-13 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, Jackson, Miss., secretary.
- June 16-17 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Eola Hotel, Natchez, Miss. Gordon W. Marks, Box 1757, Jackson 5, Miss., secretary.
- June 16-17-18 — Cottonseed Oil Mill Operators Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Director, Institute of Oilseed Technology, College Station, Texas.
- June 19-20-21 — Cotton Research Congress. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.
- Sept. 9-10 — American Soybean Association, thirty-second annual convention. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.
- October 22-24 — Sixth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Bakerville and Fresno, Calif. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

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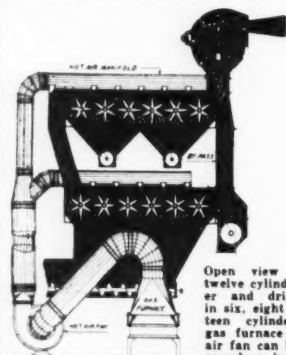
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The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—turn on the heat. There is no dead investment. We furnish heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.

Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

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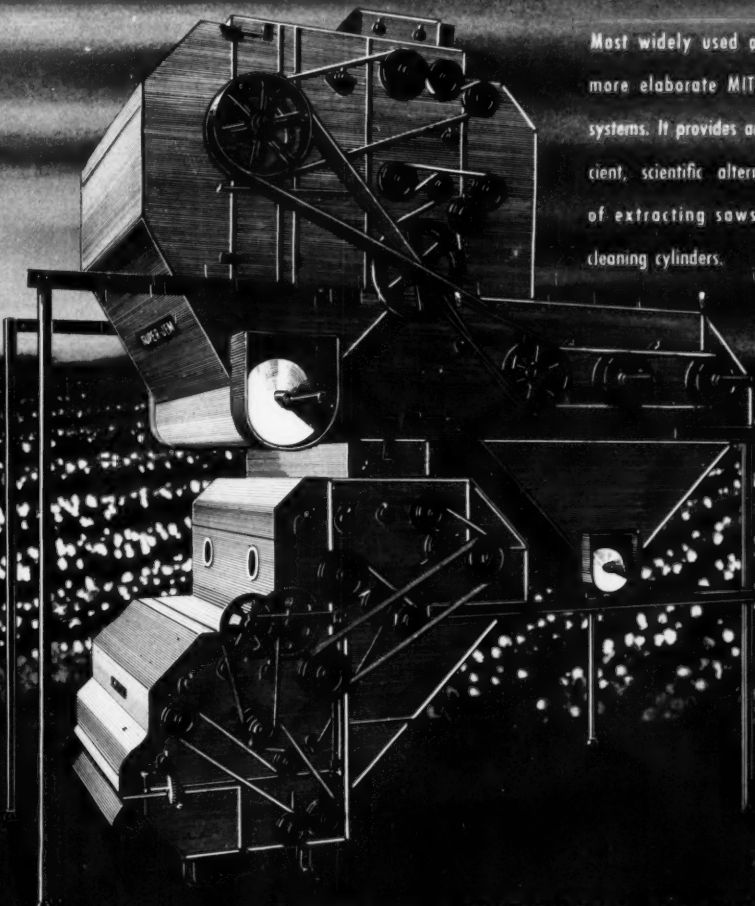
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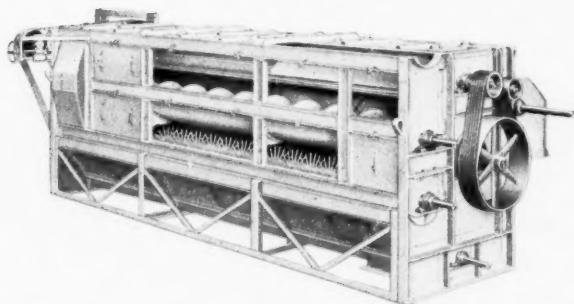
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